The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,053—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
B.I.	ORIENTAL	6043	1200	L. H. Moule	8th Sept.
†	SIAM	3050	820	H. T. Weighell	15th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	900	K. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3930	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3927	820	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	570	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3930	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

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The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

4th Oct.	6th Sept. 18th Oct.	20th Sept. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,332	330	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th September.
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Agent
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22nd, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,389	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,385	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,389	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th Sept., on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 10th Sept., at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingza, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreb, in the foregoing or any order.

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S.S. "MALDA," 1,951 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
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Do. Treble Seam ..... each	5 0	5 10
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Boys'..... each { from	1 4	1 2
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BATS, All Cane, A quality.....each	10 8	11 12
Do. do. B " .....each	8 8	9 8
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The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz. :—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per xamples given below :—

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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer "GIAVA," Captain SUSSINI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 6th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in PRINCE'S DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 8th August, 1893.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 6th September, 1893.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 6th instant till the 18th October next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. G. VINCENT,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September 1893.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY Competent European PRINTER, in Silver, Platinotype and Bromide, capable of taking entire Charge of a Printing Department.

2. Two Native first class RETOUCHERS (Negative and Positive), well up in painting and finishing Bromide and other enlargements.

3. Two Native or Eurasian PRINTERS, well up in mounting, spotting, and finishing.

Good Salaries to really suitable men; specimens and certificates must accompany all applications, to

J. BURKE & Co.,
Photographers, Murree.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 34th DIVIDEND of the Company for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1893, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register on the 7th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 8th instant, to Thursday, the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents,
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 6th September, 1893.

THE COTTON GINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 444, Sadar Bazar, Camp, Baroda, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, 1893, at 3-30 P.M. (Madras Time), to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.

II.—To Elect a Director in place of Mr. Chimonlal Motilal Samal Bechar now in office, who retires in terms of clause 116 of the Articles of Association but who is elegible for re-election.

III.—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Secretaries and Agents.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ATMARAM DESAI, & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Camp, Baroda, 5th September, 1893.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1893, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1893.

2—To declare a Dividend.

3—To confirm the appointment of a Director.

4—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his renumeration.

5—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th September, 1893, both days Inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Day of September, 1893, for the supply of 3,000 (three Thousand) Cases of KEROSINE OIL of the "Snow-Flake" Brand of 150° proof test, each Case to contain in two Tins 65 lbs of Oil.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 0-8-0, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,200 (one thousand two hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th September 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that MIA MAHOMED ESMAL VULUD MAHOMED EBRAHIM MUKBA, has agreed TO SELL the undermentioned property, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the West of Combad Street, and on the South of Paidhoni Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under Municipal Ward Nos. 2162, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2281 and 2282, and street Nos. 192 to 200, and 1 to 16, 17, 18 and 20 on the side of Paidhoni Road, and Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 19 and 21 to 31, on the side of Combad Street, and under Collector's old No. 461 and new No 6111 and survey old No 246 and new No. 2370, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a sweeper's passage and the property of Nursey Natha, on the South by the Public Road called Paidhoni Road, on the West by the Public Road called Comad Road, and on the North partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by the properties of Manji Hurji and Valjee Rowjee.

All persons having any claims to the said property by way of mortgage, lease, lien, gift, sale, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make known the same to the undersigned at their Office, in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered null and void, and as having been waived.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1893.

BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CONCRETE MIXING MACHINES, SET OF BORING TOOLS, SHAFTINGS, &c.

Under instructions from Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Dn. M. W., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Defences Yard, Mazagon, consisting one set boring tools, two concrete mixing machines, 4 W. I. galvanized shaftings; 4 mild steel bolts, 1½" dia; 6 pile driving monkeys; 2 circular saws, 5' dia; augers; adzes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 7, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured bookmuslin.
3 cases Turkey-red shirtings.
2 " white mulls and jacconetts.
2 " coloured border scarves.
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 " coloured blankets.
2 " Turkey-red twist.
1 bale striped drill.
7 cases white mulls and nainsooks.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 7, 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1893, at 6 P.M., for the purpose of deciding on propositions remaining undetermined.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of CLOTHING for the Travancore Police, for the Year M. E. 1069, will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, till Noon, on the 20th September, 1893.

2. For further information refer to Handbills, which can be had on application to O. H. BENSLEY, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallyhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, August 1893.

TENDERS are invited for Constructing additional WATERWAYS between Narasaropet, mile 493, and Satalur, mile 475-4. Detailed information can be obtained at the Undersigned's Office.

(1) Additions of 5-40 ft. span. to the present 1-40 ft. Girder Bridge, at mile 495-5, Estimate.....Rs. 16,279
(2) Addition of 1-40ft. span. to the present 1 40ft. Girder Bridge, at mile 474-3. Estimate.....Rs. 9,845
(3) Removing 2-20ft. Girder from the present 1-40ft. and 2-20ft. Girder Bridge, and adding 2-40ft. Girder Bridge, at mile 475-5. Estimate.....Rs. 9,072

Tenders will be received up to the 25th September, 1893, and should be sent in a Sealed Cover addressed to the Undersigned, headed "Tenders for constructing additional Waterways between Narasaropet and Satalur." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. H. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer, Kistna Division.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનિનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June 1893 of Rs. 100 per whole Share and Rs. 25 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 7th September 1893, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd September 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September 1893, both days inclusive.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only

ORIGINAL BRANDS

as Smoked

THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0

Do. Zenobia „ 100 „ 9 0

SOLE IMPORTER:—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES OATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star	Rs. 32 per doz.		
Two "	Liqueur	„ 34	„
Three "	do.	„ 36	„
Five "	do.	„ 40	„
Five " Special	do.	„ 42	„

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."
One Star.....Rs. 28 per doz.
Three " „ 30 „

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up SECOND RANK

In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For [illegible] SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
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London Office	14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
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Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at	BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the parties, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p. a. compounded half yearly.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.

CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.

RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.

FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.

DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.

GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.

PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.

BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mendo & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3	per Cent. per Annum for	3	Months.
3½	„ „	4	„
4	„ „	6	„
4½	„ „	8 or 9	Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,436,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSIES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£933,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives. Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLIC

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	965
Commercial & Co. Ld.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	£9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
"	750	50	150	7½	193
Back Bay Reclamation	500	50	50	12	40
Bailhan Pile	4,000	100	100	10	68xd
Bombay Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,525
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1,140
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	910xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	30
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	196
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Meyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co., Limited	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12½
Jehangir B Barani & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	331
Karrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcus & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Orient Line	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	84
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Flour, Coral Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ltd.	Ord. 1,000	100	10	5 pr. ct	In Lndn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	12
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	950
Tracker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	25		19 Exd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,23
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
pollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	117½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	60	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	20	321
Mahvadpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	400	400	400	Rs. 40	412
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	217½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 25 dv	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Sarat (?) Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	227½
Volkart	...	1,00	1800	Rs. 100	985
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	500
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	64
Bollary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unicol	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	50	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,010
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	825
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1	Rs. 40	375
Dorai Mills Co. Ld.	5,038	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	556
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	640
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	661
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	560xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,110
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	330
Indian Manfg.	920	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	835
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guiburga)	240	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,505
Massagon	6,000	0	350	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,00	70	1,835
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	10	12 p.c.g.t	10
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par.
National Mesta	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	395
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,205
Soondercias	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	315 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12	260
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishunker Lukhmishnker C. Mill Co Ld.	920	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-10	
China Leaf	"	25-8	Nominal
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25	"
Do. do. new	"	24-14	"
Australia do.	"	25-9	
Bombay do.	"	25-7	
English Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Drazors	"	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	98	
Do. 17½ do.	"	98-8	
Carolus Dollars	"	204	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	205	"
Five-Francs	"	330	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Giava (s), for Genoa ; Japan (s), Rangoon ; Hispania (s), Liverpool ; and Rajpootana (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kola sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Giava entered, and the s. s. Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Hispania entered the dock yesterday.

FOOTBALL.—An Association football game will be played between the Telegraph and Royal Artillery, at 5 p.m., on the Cooperage ground.

OBITUARY.—It is with very great regret that we have to record the death, at sea, on the 18th ultimo, on his way home, of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Kaye, R.H.A., late Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.—*Poona Observer.*

THE SALVATION ARMY.—A small contingent of officers (Mrs. General Kerr and three lasses) having arrived from England to assist in the work of the Indian branch of the Salvation Army there is to be a reception meeting, at the Bori Bunder Hall, this evening, at 7-30. Major Jaibhai, the chief secretary, will conduct the meeting. The officer who has hitherto been in charge of the local corps will say farewell on this occasion.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Agiary Lane, touching the death of a woman, Kesorbai, aged sixty-five years, living with her son, at Kalbadevie Road. The deceased was subject to fits. On Tuesday afternoon she left home, saying she was going to see her brother, but did not return. The deceased was in the habit of bathing in Bhagarnath Tank, which belongs to the Bhatia community, at Funaswady. At 5-30 a. m. yesterday, her body was found floating on the surface of the water in the tank. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. A. M. WACHA.—On Sunday, the Navsari Club gave a dinner and address to their distinguished fellow-member, Mr. Ardeshar Muncherjee Wacha, B.A., with the object of thanking him for the valuable services rendered by him to the club. The gathering was a large one. The grounds were tastefully illuminated, and presented a very gay and attractive appearance. The address was read to Mr. Wacha and handed to him in a nicely-decorated silver casket by the president Mr. Eduljee Jamshedjee Unwalla, B.A. Mr. Wacha responded in suitable terms expressing his heart-felt thanks for the good feeling shown towards him by the club. This interesting ceremony was succeeded by the recital of several poems, specially composed for the occasion in Mr. Wacha's honour, which were heartily received by the audience. The proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of *pan* and flowers.

THEFT DURING THE RIOTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Goolabkhan Hoosainkhan and three other Mahomedans were placed by Inspecter Greyhurst before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on charges of committing theft of silver and metal watches and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 143, belonging to Poonamchand Atta, a shroff, keeping his shop, at Chinch Bunder. On the 13th ultimo, the complainant's shop was broken into, and the whole of the property of the value of Rs. 5,042 was carried away by the Mahomedans. On the night of the same day the police arrested several persons and the property of the value of Rs. 1,500 was recovered from them, but a major portion of the property still remained undiscovered. On the 17th August last, Inspector Greyhurst, in consequence of certain information received, went to the respective houses of the accused, and found the property mentioned in their charge. The Magistrate convicted the accused Nos. 1, 2, and 4, and sentenced each of them to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment ; while the third accused was discharged.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Fornellos, Attorney to the Crown at Pangim, has been transferred to Macao and Mr. Viega has been appointed to the post.—The Rev. Fr. Figueredo has been made Canon of the See of Goa.—His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop may be expected to arrive from Portugal in the month of October.—Mr. Costa, the Deputy, has proposed the reduction of his Grace's salary from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 12,000.—His Excellency the Governor-General proposes to re-orgainse the police force, increasing its numerical strength, and creating a post of Commissioner of Police.—It is the intention of the Governor-General to visit shortly Damaun and Diu.—The development of the Province of Nagar Avely is believed to be the principal object which carries his Excellency to visit the northern Provinces of Portuguese-India His Excellency the Governor-General lately visited the Nun school at Pangim, and having learnt that the school received no State aid promised after consultation with the Patriarch Archbishop of to grant a subsidy. The arrangements at the school were found very satisfactory.—Mr. Christovao Pinto, the Deputy for Salsette, is now returning to Goa. His stay will be a brief one (until December next) unless unforeseen circumstances intervene to change his intention.—Since his arrival his Excellency the Governor-General has been staying in the palace at Cabo, and going daily to dispose of official work in Pangim.—The upper floor of the Government House at Pangim is to be given over for the use of the Secretariat Department, and the Government printing press is to be removed to the ground-floor of the building.—The conditions under which the contract for river navigation is to be given to private individuals are said to be so indefinite that it is not believed any firm will undertake. It is true that the Government does not ask any payment for the concession, but the contractor will have to convey free of charge Government troops and police, prisoners, and their guards.

A FALSE ALARM.

YESTERDAY morning much commotion was occasioned in the native town in consequence of a report being spread to the effect that a fresh outburst of rioting had taken place at the Doorgadevi temple. On inquiry it was ascertained that there was not even an attempt to create a breach of the peace, or to assault any member of either community. The incident which caused so much alarm and confusion, was a trivial one, but its effect was so great upon the people that they ran into their houses and the shop-keepers at once closed their business premises. Exaggerated and false reports of a fresh disturbance having broken out, were circulated in the different Hindu and Mahomedan localities, and it was said that several persons were injured. The police came upon the scene and found that four Hindus who were trying to run away on hearing the alarm were followed and assaulted by some Mahomedans who were also under the false misapprehension that the Hindus had renewed the attack. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital. It appeared that a policeman was beating a *battakee* in the street near the Juma Musjid to announce that a Hindu woman had been found lying dead in a tank near Doorgadevi, and that the body had not been identified. The sepoy having announced the news in the usual peculiar cry the people who had collected round him cried out "hurrah, hurrah." A horse attached to a carriage that was standing by took fright at the uproar and bolted down the road. In consequence of this incident the false alarm was raised.

MILLHANDS' STRIKE.

ABOUT two hundred and twenty mill-hands of the David Sassoon Mills returned to work on Tuesday. About a hundred boys of the Bombay City Mill also returned to work. The mill-hands of the E. D. Sassoon and Alexandra Mills have not returned to work yet. The Union Mill, at Naigaum Road, was closed, as half the number of male mill-hands struck work, owing to the deduction in their wages. Everything passed on quietly. About three thousand hands of the E. D. Sassoon Mills demanded their wages from the manager, who suggested that they should take their course at the Small Causes Court. Thereupon they all in a body marched to the Small Causes Court. Superintendent Sweeney directed Inspector Hack and Constable Sloane to escort the hands with the assistance of several police sepoys. They waited at the Small Causes Court for some time and then, leaving the matter in the hands of their head man they returned quietly to their homes, the police all the way taking care that they might not create any breach of the peace. The men were quiet the whole time, and the crowd consisted of both Hindus and Mahomedans.

MR. WOOD-STOTHERD, an Anglo-Indian subaltern' arrived at Odessa a few days ago by the Caucasian mail steamer says a home paper Mr. Wood-Stotherd accomplished a somewhat perilous journey in the saddle from Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, to Enseli, on the Caspian. He had a narrow escape from armed robbers between Shiraz and Ispahan.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER AND THE HINDUS.

ON Sunday night and Monday forenoon last, Mr Vincent, acting Commissioner of Police, received quite an ovation from thousands of Hindus for the admirable arrangements he had made for the preservation of peace, and for the protection afforded them, during the celebration of the great Hindu holiday, known as Gokool Ashtami. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of Hindus took part in the festival ; and its occurrence soon after the recent riots must have been a matter of serious thought with the police authorities, especially because the members of the two communities, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, would necessarily come into close quarters with each other during its celebration. The full strength of the available police force, with that of the remaining military force, was therefore utilised in preserving peace and order over an extensive area of the city ; and the whole force, from the Police Commissioner downwards, have entitled themselves to the thanks of the public for the arduous work they had to go through.

Krishna, the Hindu god of Love, was born in the city of Mathura, at midnight, on the 8th of Shravan Vadh. The festival in honour of his birth commenced at midnight on Sunday last, and continued until an early hour the following morning. From 9 o'clock that night, thousands of Hindus repaired for the purposes of worship to the Vyshunav temples at Bhuleshwar and Madhaw Baug, passing backwards and forwards from one temple to another. In addition to the local police, detachments of the Bombay Lancers, Native Regiments, and the zillah police had been kept ready at certain station. The Police Commissioner, with Mr. Crummy, Deputy Commissioner, Sardar Abdul Ali, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao, rode in a police brake from 9 o'clock through Falkland Road, Jugjivan Keeka Street, Cowasji Patel Tank Street, Bhuleshwar, Marwady Bazaar, Pydhownee Kalbadevi, Memon Moholla, Chuckla, Carnac Bunder, Mandvi, and other places. They returned to Madhav Baug about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, having been moving about all night in the interests of peace. At the entrance to Madhav Baug, Mr. Tribhawandas Varjivandas thanked Mr. Vincent in the name of the Hindu community for the admirable arrangements he had made in order to protect them during the night in the celebration of the festival, and for the great personal trouble he had been taking on their behalf. Peals of applause from the Hindus greeted the Police Commissioner on the occasion, and nothing could check their effusive thankfulness to him. Moving further on to the great Vyshunav temple at Bhuleshwar, he was the object of a more enthusiastic ovation at the hands of the Vyshunav, who continued to cheer him vociferously until the police brake drove away, thus testifying their sense of thankfulness for the personal exertions of the Commissioner of Police.

On Monday morning occurred the festival of "Govinda" in connection with the birth of Krishna, when the same police arrangements for preservation of the peace had to be continued from 6 a.m. until about midday. Those who took a chief share in this celebration were Marathas, Ghattees, and Konkanee Hindus, and their number could not have fallen short of about 8,000 persons. Large processions were formed, which were accompanied by Mahomedan tom-tom-beaters. They moved from street to street, with tom-toms beating and flags flying, in honour of the birth of Krishna, raising vociferous shouts of "Govinda, Gopal." From Camateepoora and Coombharwadda emerged a procession of some three or four thousand Hindus, which passed onward through Duncan Road, Jugjiwan Keeka Street, Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, Marwaree Bazaar, Jooma Musjid, Hunooman Lane, Kalbadevi, Carnac Road, Chinch-Bunder, Dongrey, Oomercarry, and by the Baboola Tank Road debouched into Bellasis Road. Here it was joined by another procession of an equal strength, the votaries of the festival raising and continuing vociferous shouts of "Govinda, Gopal." The combined procession then moved on to Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parel, Jacob's Circle, thence back to Camateepoora, Grant Road, Falkland Road, Khetwady, and on to the Queen's Road at Chowpatty, where the members of it performed their ablutions in the sea. They had passed through Mahomedan streets without the least attempt at molestation, while in Hindu streets offering of fruits and sweetmeats were pressed upon them on every side. Other processions of about 2,000 Hindus passed through Hindu and Mahomedan quarters in the most peaceful manner. The traffic in the public streets received no obstruction whatever. People of other nationalities had turned out from curiosity to see how this great Hindu festival progressed soon after the recent riots. Mr. Vincent, Mr. Crummy, Sardar Abdul Ali, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, and other police officers, patrolled the thoroughfares along which the processions passed ; and public thanks are due to them for the efficient performance of their duty under circumstances which required the exercise of great tact and judgment to preserve the peace.

A CASE OF LOOTING DURING THE RIOTS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst placed Abdoola Idoo, a Zoolai, and Shamji Jeevraj, a Khoja, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on charges of rioting and committing theft of a brass serpent, a brass gong, a number of copper utensils, and some *dhoturs* of the aggregate value of Rs. 70, belonging to a Hindu temple, situated at Nishanpada, near the Common Jail. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th August last the temple was broken into and desecrated by Mahomedans, and the whole of the property therein was looted. Six days after this occurrence, Superintendent Jones and Inspector Greyhurst, in consequence of certain information received, proceeded to Bangalpoora and arrested the second accused, in whose possession, were found a brass serpent, which was the object of worship in the temple, and a quantity of copper and brass utensils belonging to the temple. This accused after his arrest made a certain statement, which led to the capture of the first accused, from whose possession the police recovered a brass dome, which was hung above the serpent and some *dhoturs* belonging to a poojari of the temple. The poojari of the temple in his evidence stated that he remained in the temple and saw through a clink in the door a large crowd of Mahomedans outside, but when he heard some of the Mahomedans speaking about pouring water in his mouth he left the temple, and ran away.

Both the accused denied the charge. The first accused in his defence stated that it was not true that he had entered the temple and stolen the articles before the Court.

The second accused stated that on the day in question, a purdesee rent-collector on seeing the temple being looted, told him (the accused) to seize some of the property and keep it for safe custody. He consequently purchased for Rs. 3 the brass serpent and other articles from the first accused who was breaking them to pieces.

The Magistrate, altered the charges of rioting and theft to that of retaining stolen property in their possession and convicted both of them on that charge. His Worship in disposing of the case, said that as the offence was committed on the first day of the riots, and as the stolen property belonged to a temple that was desecrated by Mahomedans he must pass a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first accused and one year's imprisonment with hard labour on the other.

THE *Pioneer* has at length learned that every move in advance on the frontier is answered like a move in a game of chess :—We must of course expect rumours to obtain circulation in Vienna, if not in Berlin, of Russian movements in Central Asia consequent on the announcement of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to Kabul. M. Vambery and others have consistently held that any step taken by England to strengthen the alliance with Afghanistan will be at once replied to by some aggressive movement of the Russians towards the Afghan frontier. The position resembles that in which two chess-players, evenly matched, are contending for mastery. The board extends from the Caspian Sea to the Indian Ocean ; the pieces are marshalled in order on the North and South, and the debateable ground is represented by the Pamirs, Afghanistan and Persia. In 1885 Russia made her bold move upon Penjdeh and if "check" had not been called she would probably have moved her larger pieces to support her pawns. The game then was drawn, for the moment, distinctly in Russia's favour. It was resumed in a tentative sort of way by our exploration of the Hindu Kush passes and the extension of British influence over Chitral. The response was the movement from Ferghana across the Pamirs : the counter-move to this was the occupation of Hunza and Nagar. This was too serious an advantage to be disregarded by our adversaries who boldly pushed their pawns forward again and astonished us with the Soma Tash affair. Since then we have strengthened the Hindu Kush position, and the aspect of the great game has changed. Friendly feeling has been nominally established, and the pieces rest untouched on the board. England and Russia have agreed to settle by diplomatic negotiation the vexed question of the Pamirs and the real line of the Afghan frontier on the Upper Oxus.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

RE CURSETJEE HEERJEEBHOY MONGRELIA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, stating that the insolvent was released from jail that morning, and had therefore no time to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messers. Nanu and Hormusjee, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. In support of his application, the learned counsel read the affidavit of Cowasjee Rustomjee Divecha, stating among other things that, in November 1891, the insolvent introduced himself as being in the service of the Nepaul Government on a salary of Rs. 200 per month, and demanded the hand of deponent's daughter in marriage, promising to provide her with ornaments and clothes of Rs. 2,000 on the marriage being solemnized. Relying on the insolvent's representations and promises, and believing there was obstacle in the way of the marriage, Ratanbai, the deponent's daughter, accepted the insolvent's proposal, and they were subsequently married. A few weeks after the marriage, he discovered that the defendant's real name was not Cursetjee Heerjeebhoy Parakh, but Cowasjee Heerjeebhoy Mongrelia, and that his marriage with one Dinbai at Nowsaree in 1854 was in force and effect, and had not been dissolved. Deponent thereupon caused his daughter to file a suit on the original side of the High Court, praying for a declaration that the marriage ceremony did not create the *status* of husband and wife between him and Ratanbai. Insolvent put in a written statement, containing several false statements, with the simple object of involving her in unnecessary expenses. In order to disprove those allegations, Ratanbai had to incur the costs of issuing a commission to Nowsaree for the examination of certain witnesses. The insolvent pretended to be ill and did not put in an appearance at the examination. On the return of the commission, the insolvent opposed an application for removing the suit from the stayed-list of causes on the ground that, he wanted to obtain an order for the cross-examination of the witnesses. It was pointed out to Mr. Justice Farran, before whom the application was made in chambers, that the opposition was not a *bona fide* one, and it was eventually over-ruled. In due course the suit was called on for final disposal, when his daughter, fully expecting the strongest opposition, had to undergo the expenses of meeting such opposition. The insolvent, when the suit was called on, did not appear though he was seen leaving the court house when the suit was over. That suit was decided in Ratanbai's favour and the insolvent was ordered to pay the costs.

His Lordship remarked that this was not a case for granting an interim order. The application was thereupon refused.

RE LUDHA PITRAG.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi requiring the creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw the petition. The creditors were all Bombay creditors. His Lordship granted the application

RE LEE CHINK CHEE

On the application of Mr. Inverarity the hearing of the matter was postponed for a week.

RE PHOOLCHAND CULLIANJEE

Mr. Manker for the insolvent moved obsolute a rule nisi requiring the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. Nobody appeared to show cause against the rule, which was accordingly made absolute.

RE MOHANLAL RAJARAM PANDIA.

Mr. P. M. Bhut, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE JAMNADAS VADRAVANDAS LALLAL.

Mr. Manker applied for leave for effecting substituted service on two of the creditors of the insolvent, and for leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSEY.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, and for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE ABDOOLA SULLEMAN.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order, which was opposed by Mr. Robertson on behalf of a creditor. Mr. Manker said the man had been in jail for the last eighteen months under decrees passed against him, and that a short interim order would enable him to proceed with his petition.

Mr. Robertson contended that the insolvent had done absolutely nothing during the period.

The judge : He is not expected to do much when he is in jail.

Mr. Robertson said he had actually got rid of goods of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Manker said the books of the insolvent were lodged with the Official Assignee, and he was not able to do anything until he was released from jail for a short time.

His lordship said it was no use keeping the man in jail when he could not make up his books of account and proceed with his petition.

After some further discussion, his lordship fixed the hearing of the matter till the first Wednesday in October next, and granted the insolvent an interim order during the interval.

RE WILLIAM TODD.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for one month.

RE WILLIAM RICHARD CLARKE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Yeshwant Damodhar, *alias* Darmajee Patel ; Shivjee Bhanee ; Bhagwan Shib Vania and another ; James Harold Jukes ; Mooaa Josub Memon ; Rumchandra Narayen Chagule and another ; Luxmon Canjee Nowasee ; Hormusjee Dadabhoy Mistree ; Girdhari Vithal Lohar and another ; Wamanrao, *alias* Krishnarao Pandurang Markule ; Charles Thompson, *alias* Charles Tomson ; Valjee Wishram Lohana ; Harrichand Succaram Powdal ; Tricenjee Damjee Soraya ; William Rollings ; Amin Wallad Mahomed Shaik ; and Tyebjee Abdoolali Okerwalla.

THE SARASWAT SAMUHA AND THE LATE MR. TELANG.

AT an extraordinary general meeting held on Sunday last, the chairman Mr. N. W. Pai, B.A., LL.B., referred to the many good qualities posessed by the deceased gentleman and proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Y. N. Bhende, in seconding the proposition, said, that the history of the Saraswat community during the latter half of the nineteenth century, has been emphatically the history of the brightest intellects of the day, but while they had to congratulate themselves upon it, they at the same time felt sorry that one and all of them were cut off at premature ages. The terrible hand of death, however, had reached the climax of its fierceness, when it snatched away Mr. Telang who, in the language of Burke "Had just come above the horizon decorating and cheering the elevated sphere he moved in full of life, splendour, and joy." Who will ever forget that alert, kind, and benevolent gentleman, that graceful demeanour, whose talents and fancy flowed on every subject, and whose information was at every one's command. Who was in the language of the Poet Laureate—

"Worthy, full of power,
As gentle, liberal-minded, great,
Consistent ; wearing all that weight
Of learning, lightly like a flower.

and whose life was such that

Whatever record leap to light,
He never shall be shamed.

The loss they had sustained in his death was simply irreparable, and this hour of affliction they could do nothing but pray to the muse

O divine muse, to such a name,
To such a name for ages long,
To such a name,
Preserve a broad approach of fame,
And ever-echoing avenues of song.

Mr. M. N. Wagle then proposed that subscriptions be collected from amongst the members, and a shelf of books be kept in the Library in the name of the honored gentleman. Nothing, he said, would be a more fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased, than the one he had proposed when they knew how great and passionate a lover of books he was.

Mr. R. K. Lad seconded the motion, which was carried.

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THE SHONE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been some dicussion in the pages of your paper recently regarding the merits of this system in view of its having been adopted for the sewerage of Colaba, the recent discussion having been originated by Dr. Banks bringing forward a resolution before the Municipality asking the Commissioner to report upon the matter.

As there are evidently some misapprehensions more particularly with regard to the sanitary aspect of the exhausting of the compressed air (used in the system) into the atmosphere, perhaps you will allow me to attempt to place before the public the true aspect of the question, so that the public may have a fair opportunity of satisfying itself as to the efficiency of the system from a sanitary point of view.

In all works of sewerage under whatever system they may be designed and carried out there is one ever-present factor to be considered and dealt with, viz., that all the air coming into contact with sewage is more or less contaminated with the foul gases evolved from the sewage. The contamination varies according to the progress of decomposition of the sewage and also according to the density of the atmosphere. These are facts which will be acknowledged by every scientific mind.

The province of the Sanitary Engineer is to so design his works.

(*a*) That the sewage of a town shall be removed from contact with the atmosphere of the town as rapidly as possible, so that the minimum of time shall be allowed for the sewage gases to evolve into the atmosphere.

(*b*) That each portion of the atmosphere of the town as is unavoidably contaminated by the sewage gases shall be conveyed to places where it will be harmless.

I may here interpolate an observation bearing closely upon the subject in hand and one to be kept in mind, viz., decomposition of organic matter is the result of the life work of bacteria and they require a certain amount of oxygen in order to do their work efficiently ; limit the supply of oxygen and the bacteria do their

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 97⅛ *ex div.*; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 106¾ *ex div.* There had been no further influx of Gold to the Bank of England; but the market rates of discount were further reduced by ⅛ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3½ and 3⅝ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 33½d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered at £65½. From New York there is still no quotation for the metal, its value there being still called nominal. Demand Exchange in New York on London remained at 4·86¼ dollars. 1s. 2⅞d. was still the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight. Braziers' Copper was 5s. dearer at £51 15s. per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, *via* the Canal, was 10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was three centimes lower, at fcs. 25·30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm; Surats and Arrivals steady, last evening, the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm, with a moderate enquiry.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands advanced ¼ cent to 8 cents per lb.; and December futures were 22 points higher, at 8·23 cents. The Receipts of the first arrivals of the new crop at the U. S. Ports for two days were *nil*, according to Reuter.

Here, although exporters have been almost entirely out of the Cotton Market to-day, local consumers have been considerable buyers, the tone of the market having been steady at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in rates. Shippers have bought only 200 bales of Sheagaum, at Rs. 186; but the Mills have taken 2,400 dales, consisting of 600 Bengals, at Rs. 180-93; 350 each of Sheagaum, at Rs. 188-92; and Compta, at Rs. 180-82; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 196¼-97; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 173-83; 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 199; Nugger, at Rs. 180; and Pachora, at Rs. 180; and 50 Antni, at Rs. 173 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market is still without change, the feeling being quiet, and little doing for export, with prices of all descriptions quoted as before.

SEEDS.—A moderate export business has transpired again to-day, and the market has remained steady in tone with quotations all unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	140	bales.
Wheat	4,123	cwts.
Linseed	1,938	"
Rapeseed	5,290	"
Poppyseed	1,308	"
Castorseed	1,231	"
Rice	599	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool, for October shipment, at 16s. 6d.; and for Marseilles, for this month's shipment, at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 1-16d. and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for 1894. Rates coming firmer from Calcutta, however, ours followed suit, and hardened 1-32d., all round, for the mail; 1s. 3⅛d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for Demand having been quoted for 15th instant, 1s. 3 3-16d. Telegraphic, for November transfer, 1s. 3 7-32d. for December; and 1s. 3 11-32d. for Credits, for September delivery and 1s. 3 7-16d. for 1894, doubtful. The future of Exchange would now appear to rest with the Secretary of State, and, meantime, the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 2-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·61⅝	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 15-16 for Fours for cash, and 104 5/8 for the settlement; and this improvement on yesterday's closing rates has been maintained, although the tone of the market has been quiet, quotations leaving off without further change. The new 3½ per cent. Loan is still quoted at 96.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill, and Press Scrip to-day, and in the latter we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Khatao Makanji; of Rs. 20 in Central India, and Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 15 each in Khandeish, and Maneckji Petit; of 10 each in Morarji Gokaldas, Connaught and Hyderabad; and of Rs. 5 each in Oriental, Sholapur, Jevraz Balloo, and Khandeish; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Framji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in David, Jamshed, and Western India, at our revised quotations. In Press Shares, Sind are Rs. 25 higher; Prince of Wales Rs. 5; and Mofussil Rs. 2½; while English have declined Rs. 12½; and French, and Khangaum, 10 each. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the others. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,125.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th September, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via,	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	8	45 p.m.	2	50
Teheran	6	1	49 p.m.	..	26
Suez	6	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 6th September, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	11	...	2
" Madras	...	19	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi, at 7 a. m., on Thursday.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 5th September, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg.-Fah.	29·758
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of wind*	W. WNW, NW, N, ESE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	326
Fall of Rain	0·64
Total fall during month	1·78
" year	59·60
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 6th September	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 5.

10 p.m.	76·4

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

6 a.m.	75·5
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RANINA—September 6, at Chowpati, opposite the Wilson's College, Cuverbai wife, of Mr. N. R. Ranina. Funeral takes place at 8 a.m. this day (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAHAN—August 31, at Bellary, the wife of F W Gahan, of a daughter.
HENDLEY—August 27, at Serampore, the wife of Dr J L Hendley (prematurely), of a daughter.
RIDDELL—September 1, at Solon, Punjab, the wife of A E Riddell, Esq. 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, of a daughter.
RUSSELL—September 1, at Chingleput, the wife of S Russell, of a son.
WALKER—September 3, at the Free Church Mission, Walajabad, the wife of William Walker, M B. C M, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLACK—September 1, at Calcutta, Miss Harriott Black, daughter of the late Mr James Black. Branch Pilot (H C Marine), aged 69 years and 11 months.
HENDLEY—August 27, at Serampore, the infant daughter of Dr and Mrs J L Hendley.
HENDLEY—August 29, at Serampore, of dysentery, Clara Louisa (Clare), the wife of Dr J L Hendley, aged 32 years.
PITT—September 3, at the Officer's Quarters, General Hospital, Madras, Samuel G Pitt, Foreman, fitting and running sheds, S I R Workshops, Negapatam, aged 45 years.
SIMPSON—August 30, at Aibheel Tea Estate, Edith Georgina Mary, the beloved daughter of Percy and Jenny Simpson, aged 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

YESTERDAY Lord Harris presided at the meeting of reconciliation and charity held in the Town Hall in response to the request of a committee of the leading men of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. Some seven or eight hundred representatives of both creeds responded to an invitation issued by the committee formed by twenty-eight Hindu and an equal number of Mahomedan gentlemen to come together and take counsel as to the means of affording relief to the innocent sufferers by the late riots, and to make known as widely as possible that there has been a complete reconciliation between the two communities. The military and police officers whose energy and firmness brought the disturbances to a speedy conclusion, and those who co-operated in the work of restoring peace to the city, the Special Magistrates, the Commanding Officers of the different Volunteer Corps, and many representatives of the European and Parsee communities were also present. The spacious hall was well filled, and a spirit of harmony and good-will was manifested throughout the proceedings, which was of good augury for the success of the two-fold object which those present had come together to secure. Lord Harris opened the proceedings in an able speech in which he happily recalled to all concerned that the Queen's Proclamation, which is so often quoted against the Government, contains a very distinct declaration in favour of tolerance the obligation to observe which rests on all subjects, official and unofficial alike:—"We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances: but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law." His Excellency very truly said that while the recent disturbances have been attributed to various causes, one cause without which the riots would never have been heard of, was undoubtedly the spirit of intolerance. There was some reason also, his Excellency feared, that an abuse of the privilege of free speech and of public meeting was a contributory cause and he warned those concerned of the responsibility they incurred. The reckless, mischievous purveyors of the incendiary pamphlets and leaflets to which we referred in our Monday's issue, and of which over four thousand have been seized by the police, were denounced with not unnatural indignation, for taking a course which they must know is well calculated to bring about a renewal of the riots, with all their lamentable consequences to life and property. His Excellency appealed to both communities to place confidence in the determination of Government to uphold and enforce the right of every one to complete religious freedom, and urged them to be as tolerent towards each other as the Christian Government is to both. The attention of the meeting was quickly arrested by a passage in his Excellency's speech which seemed to indicate that some information was in the possession of the Government, which tends to show that the riots were to some extent due to political intrigues. The Governor stated that if the information in question be found to be based on fact, those concerned will have to answer for their crime in the face of day. His Excellency repudiated as utterly false the allegations which have found utterance in some quarters, that the number of deaths which occurred during the riots, and afterwards from the injuries received, amount to several hundreds, and that the Government is concealing the truth. These assertions are foolish as well as false, for the Government has nothing to conceal, and has no interest whatever in affecting to diminish the extent and serious character of the recent outbreak. His Excellency quoted the statistics of the Health Department, which show that up to Tuesday, the number of deaths attributable to the riots, number eighty.

A general committee consisting of five Hindus and as many Mahomedans was nominated to collect subscriptions in aid of the innocent sufferers from the riots. Lord Harris was requested, as President of the meeting, to convey to the Queen-Empress their loyal appreciation of her Majesty's concern and sympathy for the sufferings of her Hindu and Mahomedan subjects during the riots. Cordial and well-deserved thanks were enthusiastically voted to Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and those who co-operated with him, for the services rendered in suppressing the outbreak and protecting life and property in the city. This recognition of arduous and invaluable services—ungrudgingly rendered under circumstances of peculiar difficulty during several successive days and nights will no doubt be fully appreciated. Mr. R. M. Sayani made marked reference to the ability and energy with which Mr. Vincent grappled with the difficulty and the promptitude with which he realised the peril of the situation, and applied for military aid, thus preventing the riots from assuming even greater proportions. This is an aspect of the case that must never be lost sight of. It has been estimated that fifty thousand rioters, actual and potential, were from time to time in movement in the city and suburbs, and it may easily be judged how great would have been the sacrifice of life and property if the disturbances had been by any mischance allowed time to develop in any one quarter of the city. For some three days and nights the police, the military, the naval and the volunteer patrols, were almost incessantly moving now in one direction and now in another, as information came in that a mosque or a temple or some particular street or quarter was attacked or burut. In spite of unsleeping vigilance and unfailing promptitude a great deal of mischief was done, many lives were lost, many hundred wounded; houses were attacked and shops looted. It is difficult to assign a limit to what must have been the loss of life and property had there been an instant's delay or hesitation in coping with the emergency. The perilous numerical insufficiency of the Bombay Police force was made manifest within the first thirty minutes of the outbreak. A large number of the men had been on duty until three o'clock the previous night, in anticipation of a disturbance. Two-thirds of the force were nevertheless placed in the most parts of the Native Town the following forenoon. The first outbreak, which took the form of a movement in the direction of a temple not far from the great mosque, was with difficulty beaten back by the police on the spot reinforced by some of the handful of sowars—thirty all told—which is the mounted contingent of the force. With the rapidity of fire in a field of stubble, the disturbance spread into nearly every quarter of the Native Town and then it became evident alike to rioters and the police, that the latter were hopelessly outnumbered and could effect nothing against the former. They acted with vigour under the European officers, who bore the brunt of the fighting and made the most necessary arrests; but it became apparent that they were overmatched. The outlying districts were denuded of men to bring all available strength to the more dangerous parts: and there were no reserves. The Acting Commissioner of Police, without the loss of an hour, applied for military aid, which was promptly rendered by Colonel Shortland and Colonel Forjett. When the resources of the ordinary garrison proved—as soon became apparent—inadequate, Marines and Blue Jackets were landed from the Lapwing. Lord Harris, setting aside routine, ordered troops from Poona. Nevertheless the disturbances spread and the business of the whole city was arrested. Mills were closed, and fifty thousand mill-hands, filling the streets, added to the anxiety. The actual riots were suppressed by three days of unremitting exertion, but it took much longer to restore confidence, so that mills and places of business might be re-opened, and the ordinary avocations of life resumed.

It has been said that not five lakhs, nor even ten, would represent the loss to the city of the three days rioting, and the ten days suspension of trade and work. No one can venture to affirm that the disturbances would not have broken out near the Juma Musjid, had the police been present in larger numbers. But the presumption is reasonable that had the means of repression been more adequate, the riot would not have spread, as it did like wildfire in the presence of detachments of police manifestly too weak to stamp it out at once. No time was lost in trying to supply the deficiency. Within an hour and a-half of the first outbreak the Acting Police Commissioner had made application for the aid of the military. At mid-night the Governor, at Poona, held a consultation with General Blundell, the officiating Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; an Aide-de-Camp was despatched to the Cavalry barracks, and a detachment of Lancers was at the railway station at 2-30 a.m., and at 8 in the morning arrived at the Byculla station to assist in quelling the riots. During the intervening night and until two o'clock on Saturday, the Bombay Light Horse had been turned to valuable account in dispersing gathering mobs in the suburbs. There was no want of promptitude in all this. Not an hour was lost in setting in motion all the force within reach to circumscribe the area of disturbance and restore order. But what was required to nip the riot in the bud was a strong police force on the spot, and that was not available. That defect in the local arrangements is now being somewhat tardily repaired. The Secretary of State having finally sanctioned an increase of two hundred and ninety men, the work of recruiting that number has begun since the riots. It could be wished that profiting by recent experience, the force should be even at some sacrifice of numbers, strengthened by an addition to the mounted men, and to the European constables. The verdict of eye-witnesses of the course of things during the riots was that one trooper is worth ten men on foot in dispersing riotous gatherings, and preventing them from coming together again, while in actual conflict the European constable is not only vigorous himself, but the cause that vigour is in other men.

DURING the famine relief operations in 1891-92, various defects in the sanctioned Famine Codes were detected which a Government of India resolution now amends. The subjects dealt with in Famine Codes fall under two heads—the duties of officials in ordinary times, such as the supply of information regarding the condition of their charges, and the maintenance of programmes of famine relief works; and measures required during famine, such as the submission of special reports, the management of relief works, the grant of gratuitous relief, the classification of labour, and the scale of wages. As regards the duties to be performed during ordinary seasons, satisfactory arrangements, it is stated, have been made in all provinces for the supply of accurate information, and the maintenance of efficient programmes of relief. The question of district relief has been referred to local governments, involving as it does a careful study of tracts subject to scarcity. The system of relief during actual famine will not be subjected to any alteration which will materially affect the policy advocated by the Famine Commissioners. The Codes are only altered in details which economic and administrative changes during the past eleven years, have rendered necessary. Hereafter works will be described as "ordinary" and "relief," the former being those on which labourers are employed in the ordinary manner at the ordinary rates of pay; the latter those in which wages are given at special rates and which are brought under Famine Code rules. Relief works will be divided into two classes, small and large, and the terms "professional agency" and "civil agency" will be definitely abandoned. Though for executive purposes it is admitted there is now little need for any classification of works, for the purposes of reports the distinction between large and small works is still to be retained, in order that conclusions may be formed both as to the character of the relief proposed or accorded in different provinces. The classes of labourers too are to be more intelligibly described and divided under the heads "professional labourers," "labourers, but not professional," "able-bodied, but not labourers" and "weakly." Only the first class will be employed on ordinary works, and they will be paid at market rates; those of the other classes will receive the wages fixed for each class. As regards piece-work, gangs are to be employed and on its performance in whole or in part, each member of the gang shall be entitled to the wage prescribed for his class, in whole or in part, in proportion to the amount of the task performed by the whole gang. The minimum wage is now defined as the amount of money sufficient at current rates to purchase the grain equivalent of the minimum ration, and as the only grain procurable is that imported by Government, it is suggested that the whole or a part of the ration be issued in kind. The day of rest which was formerly compulsorily observed is now to be left to the option of the local Governments. It was at first prescribed that one day's pay per week should be given without work. This was owing to the low condition of the people. It has not been observed latterly however, that the condition of the people is ever so low as formerly, and the compulsory rest is abandoned. With regard to the payment of children and dependents, the system favoured by the commission and hitherto adopted, has been one of separate relief by distribution of grain or cooked food in kitchens. During the last period of scarcity however, it was represented by more than one Province, that relief can be most conveniently afforded by means of allowances to the working members of the family, and that although it is possible in a very severe famine that the able-bodied could not be trusted with special allowances for dependants and children, yet such is not the case under ordinary circumstances, but under exceptional circumstances in future special precautions will be adopted. The changes generally appear to be in the right direction. The more rapid means of communication and the development of the local board system, are the two factors which have enabled Government to effect those changes.

THE Chief of Sangli in the administration report of his State laments the death of Rao Saheb Narsinh Govind Patwardhan, the late dewan by which he loses an honest and energetic public servant who had been in the State service for twenty-two years. His successor in the dewanship, Rao Sahib Balkrishna Hari Kantekar, takes up the story of Sangli's progress in the past year. Surveys and settlements have been pressed forward, and much waste land has been brought into cultivation—some nine thousand acres in the two years just closed. No new laws have been introduced during the year under review, and there is no military force in the State, so the people have been able to pursue the even tenour of their way very satisfactorily, needing not quite five hundred policemen to protect them and their property. The vast majority of these policemen are illiterate, but they are able to do their duty in the ordinary way, to testify upon oath as to how they acted on information received, and have formed a band from among themselves which is making good musical progress. Of eight hundred and forty-three cases brought by their officers for investigation, in four hundred and seven no offence was found to have been committed. Although apparently the police arrest many more persons than seems necessary, they certainly succeed in recovering a large proportion of stolen property. Only one dacoity was committed during the year, and since the close of the period reported upon eleven dacoits have been arrested and placed on their trial before the Huzur Court. The punitive post established at Kusual, has been withdrawn, but a new punitive post has been imposed on Yalawatti, a village in the Shirhatti taluka, for the misconduct of the inhabitants. Incendiarism is the offence with which the villagers were charged, but since the establishment of the force, it has been suppressed. Civil as well as criminal justice seems to be promptly administered, and the work of registration too appears to be satisfactorily carried out. Prices have not fluctuated much. Notwithstanding periods of drought, fodder was cheap and wages rose to their normal level during the year. There is no octroi in Sangli and the flourishing state of trade is directly attributed to this fact. Public works have been extended and educational work has been carried on as vigorously as ever. There are now eighty-four schools maintained by the State, with five thousand four hundred scholars. Altogether Sangli is to be congratulated on the progress it has made during the year.

THE prevention of thefts from railway stations and carriages is the subject of some practical remarks by Mr. Scannell, in a communication to Government. The system of checking the contents of goods wagons in vogue on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay Baroda, and Southern Mahratta Lines, does not obtain on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, nor is the practice of sending picked men by the night trains with the object of detecting thefts, followed. Both or either of these omissions may be taken to explain the inferior percentage of conviction for theft on that line. Mr. Scannell in his cap

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SAINT LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger :—

Ringlass 1
Ravensbury 2
Le Nicham 3

THE TROOPS IN EGYPT.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question, said that it was not intended during the present season to replace one of the line battalions in Egypt by a battalion of the Guards.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords Lord Spencer moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and in doing so reiterated the views already expressed by Mr. Gladstone.

The Duke of Devonshire moved its rejection and claimed that the country had not accepted the Bill which was simply the outcome of Mr. Gladstone's brain. The debate was adjourned.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN THE PROVINCES.

CAVALRY CALLED OUT.

Serious rioting took place yesterday at Chesterfield, Barnsley, and Swansea.

The Cavalry were summoned, and the Riot Act read.

THE CHOLERA AT GRIMSBY.

Cholera is spreading at Grimsby.

MR. CAINE RESIGNS HIS SEAT ON THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Acting upon the advice of his doctors, Mr. Caine has resigned his seat on the Opium Commission.

THE *TIMES* ON THE NEW VICEROY.

The *Times* of to-day, in a leading article on the appointment of the new Viceroy of India, says that Sir Henry Norman's record augurs well for his new career, but that the great drawback in his case is that he has held subordinate posts in India, and that the nomination of a soldier to the high post is undesirable. The article adds that it is an open secret, that Sir Henry strongly opposed Lord Lytton's policy, and there is every reason to suppose that he favours a system of caution and moderation.

THE NEW VICEROY.

CALCUTTA PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

The announcement that Sir H. Norman is to succeed Lord Lansdowne has been received in Calcutta with profound surprise. The consensus of opinion is distinctly unfavourable. It is generally considered that the appointment, is quite unsuitable.

The *Englishman* expresses unqualified surprise at the appointment and thinks the selection one of the most remarkable acts of Mr. Gladstone's tenure of office. The New Viceroy has done nothing to justify his appointment to one of the most responsible offices under the British Crown. We need at the present moment the ablest and strongest man it is possible to get, and it is sheer affectation to pretend that Sir Henry Norman is an atlas on whom the tremendous burden of the Viceregal office can confidently be entrusted. This paper also objects to the appointment on the ground of the New Viceroy's age.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks his selection will be an embarrassment to those responsible for it. His age is a fatal objection to the appointment, and he cannot be said to possess any qualification for the post, which cannot be claimed by many others. After briefly reviewing his career the *News* draws attention to the fact that in one respect the appointment is without precedent. Sir Henry Norman will be the first Viceroy who began his public career as a clerk in a Government office in Calcutta.

The *Statesman* generally approves the appointment, and enters into an eulogistic review of his former Indian career, but concludes by fearing that he may perhaps unconsciously succumb to old official prejudices.

MADRAS, SEPT. 6.

News of the appointment of Sir Henry Norman to the Viceroyalty was received here with much surprise.

Press comments have been very guarded, but express disappointment that some more prominent statesman was not selected.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 6.

No date has been fixed for Sir Henry Norman's taking over the Viceroyalty, but, presumably, it will not be before the middle of December as he is now at Brisbane, and will proceed home to make the necessary arrangement before leaving to take up his new duties.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION IN BURMA.

Further extension of telegraphs has been sanctioned in Upper Burma : Bhamo is to be linked with Namkhan on the border of the Northern Shan States, where there were disturbances a few months ago, and Fort Stedman with Mone. In the Southern Shan States a temporary line is also to be laid from Lbangmaw to Sima, *via* Kazu, in the Kachin country.

RELIEF OF THE KAJURI KACH GARRISON.

The Government have approved of the relief in October of the present Kajuri Kach Garrison by one Troop of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 200 Rifles of the 3rd Sikh Infantry from Debra Ismail Khan, and of the present Jandoula Garrison by fifty sabres, 3rd Punjab Cavalry from Edwardesabad and 150 Rifles 2nd Punjab Infantry. The Kohat garrisons are also to be relieved until further orders every six months.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

It is officially announced that Lord Lansdowne will remain in India as Viceroy in all probability till the second week in January. His tour will commence on or about the 20th October.

SANITARY REPORTS OF INDIAN TOWNS.

Nearly all sanitary reports of towns in India have been sent in to the Home Department. They will be published at an early date.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Latest opinion about the delay of the Amir is that he wishes to satisfy himself that everything is ready for the Mission. The Amir has from the first shown himself to be very friendly towards the Government, and desires that every precaution should be taken to make the Mission successful.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

To-night a final tie for the Association cup was played between the Royal Artillery team and the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the latter winning by one goal to *nil*. The game was all in favour of the Visitors, who gave a remarkably fine exhibition of their form. The crowd was very large, and a subscription was raised on the ground for the unfortunate man of the Royal Irish Fusiliers who broke his leg last week. It reached the respectable figure of over Rs. 600.

THE ARTILLERY BALL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

Owing to Colonel Kaye's death, the Artillery Ball fixed for the 20th instant, has been postponed.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Lord Harris' Cup held under the Association rules commenced this afternoon. The weather was wet. The arrangements are in the hands of Dr. Trask. The opening match, at 3-45 p. m., was between the Cheshire Regiment from Belgaum and the Royal Artillery from Kirkee. This match resulted in an easy victory for the Cheshires, who won by seven goals to love. They scored two goals in the first half-time after a fairly good contest, and in the second half-time they had it all their own way and took five goals. The Artillery made two or three attempts to score, but they lacked combination. The second match, which was between the two Poona Regiments *vs.* Lancashire Fusiliers and K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, was a far better game, and was well-contested all through in the first half-time. The Fusiliers captured two goal, on both occasions. The ball was beautifully centred, and then put through by the centre forward. The Lancashire forwards played well together. The Fusiliers, in commencing the play at their second half, showed some slackness, which the Yorkshire team availed themselves of, and soon pressed forward their attack, but in spite of all they did they could score nothing against the steady defence of the Fusiliers, who then carried the ball to the opposite end and secured a corner, off which they scored. No more goals were scored. The Fusiliers were left victors by three goals to *nil*.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

H. E. Lady Harris opened the Poona Flower Show this afternoon. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present. The show showed signs of improvement over the last year. The cut flowers were particularly good. Mrs. Whiteworth won the prize for the best-dressed table and Miss Parsons the first price for bouquets. The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe exhibited great many specimens and took several prizes. Fruits and vegetable show is exceedingly good, and several special prizes were awarded. Mrs. Vidal exhibited a lovely basket of cut flowers.

THE LATE MR. TELANG.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

VINGURLA, SEPT. 6.

Owing to the most sad, lamentable, and premature death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang all the Municipal schools with the private English school and some karkhana were closed yesterday. The members of the Hitchintak Sabha specially gathered and decided to write a letter of condolence to the father of the deceased, the story of whose life was read. The Sabha dismissed with the prayer : "May his soul rest in peace."

NASIK, SEPT. 6.

A large public meeting of the inhabitants of Nasik was held to express feelings of deep sorrow at the premature death of the late Honourable Mr. Justice Telang. Rao Bahadoor Bhanap presided. It was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to his bereaved family. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting on his high qualifications and the irretrievable loss of the country in his premature death.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 6.

The O. L. Orient arrived from Australia.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 7¼

The Manchester Market has been firm with moderate enquiry.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 97⅛ ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes 99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 106⅜ ex-div.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 65 7-8
Bar Silver 33 7-8

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LORD HARRIS.

YESTERDAY morning, at 10-45, his Excellency Lord Harris arrived here from Poona by the passenger train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway. H. E. the Governor was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Harris, Military Secretary, and Risaldar Syedulla Khan, the Native A.-D.-C. On the station platform there were present Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, Brigadier-General Budgen, D. S. O., Major Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector, Mr. E. C. Cox, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. Hutchinson, and Mr. Maidment, to receive his Excellency.

DEPARTURE OF LORD HARRIS.

LAST night, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Harris, left Bombay for Poona by the Raichore mail train. His Excellency took his dinner at the Royal Yacht Club, and proceeded to Victoria Terminus, where on alighting his Excellency was met by Mr. Fox, Mr. Maidment, and Mr. Middleton. His Excellency then entered the special saloon attached to the train which steamed out of the station at 9 o'clock. His Excellency's departure was of a private character. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise this morning to announce his Excellency's departure.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. A. TANDY, Royal Engineers, embarks about the end of September for duty in India.

COLONEL J. W. A. MICHELL, 13th Bengal Infantry is posted to Dinapore for duty, on vacating Command of the Regiment.

OWING to the sickly state of the régiment 100 men of the Royal Sussex at Dum-Dum are to be sent to Darjeeling for two months.

SURGEON-CAPTAINS E. G. BROWNE and H. N. Thompson, Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave till 2nd September and 7th November next, respectively.

LIEUTENANT A. H. P. Harrison, Unattached List, will be attached to the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment on arrival in India, for appointment to the Staff Corps.

IN continuance of the experiment begun last year free issues of straw to the native troops, when in camp and on the line of march, will be given tentatively for another year.

LIEUTENANTS C. P. Wynter, Suffolk Regiment, and C. W. G. Richardson, Norfolk Regiment, have been appointed to the 2nd Sikhs and 19th Punjab Infantry, respectively, on probation for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. R. DISNEY, Royal Artillery, will be Commandant of the Par Camp during the ensuing operations ; and Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Leach, Commandant, Sappers and Miners, will be the Commanding Royal Engineer.

THE following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenants A. H. Pitcairn, Seaforth Highlanders, W. D. Bewsher, Hampshire Regiment, and W. A. Lindsay, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain M. H. Burne Sussex Regiment ; Lieutenants C. F. Moores, Munster Fusiliers, and G. Knowles, Derbyshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalion.—Quartermaster D. Strahan, Wiltshire Regiment.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Major-General Sir R. C. Low, Commanding, Oudh District, to Naini Tal for 31 days ; and Major W. B. Graham and Captain H. L. James, Manchester Regiment, to Kashmir for 47 days, on private affairs. Out of India. —Captain F. P. Hutchinson, 2-2nd Gurkhas ; and Lieutenant J. K. Tod, 7th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months ; Lieutenant A. B. A. Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders, for 6 months on private affairs ; and Lieutenant J. H. Hudson, Sussex Regiment, for 6 months on medical certificate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A LARGE mass meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, Bombay, under the presidency of H. E. the Governor. The purpose of the meeting was to work the reconciliation that has been brought about between the two communities, and to organise a committee to collect subscriptions and distribute relief amongst the innocent sufferers of the recent riots. His Excellency made a long and forcible speech, impressing on the communities the necessity of religious tolerance. He pointed to the terrible effects the riots had brought about, and whilst exhorting the communities to observe the true principles of religion, told them in plain words that such lawlessness as had recently been exhibited would always be put down with a firm hand.

THE famous Gwalior monument at Calcutta has, it appears, fallen into such public neglect that it is now used as an observatory for giving notice of fires among the shipping to the Port and Police authorities, the lascars occupying it carrying on tailoring and other occupations in it. Considering that this monument was erected to perpetuate the memory of English officers and soldiers who fell fighting for their country in one of the most memorable campaigns in India, it says very little for the sense of veneration in which their names are held that the monument should be allowed to be desecrated in this way.

VERY misleading reports have been made by certain Kashmir officials to the effect that the peasants of the Gurais Valley have been eaten out of house and home by the requirements of Mr. Olpherr's telegraph camp in the course of its necessarily slow march up the Gilgit road. A good bundodust is of course indispensible to feed so many mouths and arrange for rations for over two hundred coolies for whom nearly all provisions are brought up from Bundipore. The official who tried to make cut that all the sheep had been eaten up by the "Tar Walla Sahib" and his followers was greatly mistaken, as the animals were purchased in Tillail Valley and brought to Mr. Olpherr's camp *via* Chaowawan.

THE Indian Association Football Tournament, which has been so keenly contested in Calcutta should have reached its final stage. The Royal Irish and the Royal Artillery from Barrackpore went to play the final tie, in the presence of many thousand spectators. The result was a draw, and the tie will be played again next week. One of the Royal Irish had his leg broken in the match.

UPON the recommendation of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, the Government of India has, as a special case, sanctioned the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to Mr. R. Pigott, Assistant Telegraphic Engineer, Madras Railway.

IT may interest those connected with the coal industry, says a Calcutta paper, to know that the bridge over the Barrakur river will be ready for traffic by Sunday, so that the whole of the coal field will now have direct communication with Calcutta. It is expected that the Jherria branch will be completed by the end of the year, and sidings giving access to the different properties will be constructed as soon as sanction can be obtained. The East Indian Railway have struck a fine seam of coal in their Jubilee Pit at Giridi, at a depth of 607 feet, so far the deepest pit in India.

THE Paris *Eclair*, referring to the King of Siam's departure from Bangkok, says that it is due to British intrigues. The paper continues : "The English are unwise in interfering with our affairs in Asia. We could do them more harm than they us. We did not interfere on the occasion of the Bombay riots. If we choose to despatch a few fanatics from Algeria, it might turn out awkward."

IN an account just published of the Kondeh people in the German District on Lake Nyassa, Mr. Mereusky, of the Berlin Anthropological Society, says :—"Their affections are largely developed. Friendship is specially valued among them, and love between the sexes strong and firm, as well as the domestic affections. Suicide caused by grief for the loss of a wife, a child, or even a favourite animal, is not unfrequent. In war time, all unnecessary cruelty is avoided, and women and children who have been made prisoners are set free again. The position of women among the Kondehs is unusually high. Women are on a perfect equality with men in the eyes of the Law, and offences against women are even more severely punished than offences against men."

ON Wednesday, at the Howrah Railway station, a native committed an ingenious robbery with the aid of two accomplices. The accused learning from a passenger that he was going to Mitapur asked him to be the bearer of a letter to a relative of his, the accused. On the passenger consenting, the accused brought him to the open yard in front of the station where the two accomplices were seated. One of them produced a letter, while the accus d pulled out a letter scale and began to weigh it. The complainant obligingly produced Rs. 8½, which were used as weights, but the letter, although happening to be only a small piece of paper, not even the size of an ordinary note paper, appeared to outweigh considerably the rupees. The complainant was asked to fetch some stones and while he went to get them the accused put the money in a bag which he had with him and pulled out a similar bag containing 8 double pice, handing the same over to the complainant on his return. The tric being detected the accused bolted but he was almost immediately arrested. His accomplices made good their escape. The case is pending in the Howarh Police Court.

CERTAIN moneyed men at Quetta have decided, says a contemporary, to work the petroleum wells at Khatan by a syndicate to consist of four members, of whom the concessionaire, Mr. Eady, will be one. The Manager of the North-Western Railway has promised to purchase petroleum for lubricating purposes.

AN incident happened in the recent tour of His Lordship the Bishop of Mylapore that is worth recording. The Bishop had gone as far as Tanjore and was about to proceed to Negapatam to take over formal charge of the Jesuit Church, there, when an attempt was made by some one, as yet unknown, to burn down the Church. Fortunately the fire was discovered and extinguished before any great damage was done. The miscreant appears to have gone to work in a systematic manner, for a lot of tow soaked in kerosine oil was discovered. The Bishop did not proceed to Negapatam as intended, but returned to Madras. He will leave for Negapatam on Friday.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 26th of August, were Rs. 7,95,782. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,45,419. Increase, Rs. 50,363. Miles open for the week ended 26th of August, 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 26th of August, 1893, Rs. 494. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 463. Increase, Rs. 31. Earnings from the 1st of June 1893, to 26th of August, 1893, Rs. 65,14,605. From the 1st of June, 1892, to 27th of August, 1892, Rs. 59,26,869. Increase, Rs. 5,87,736.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 26th of August were Rs. 4,556. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 3,822. Increase Rs. 734. Miles open for the week ended 26th of August 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for the week ended 26th of August 1893, Rs. 205. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 172. Increase, Rs. 33. Earnings from 1st June, 1893, to 26th of August 1893, Rs. 35,842. From 1st June 1892, to 27th August, 1892, Rs. 39,962. Decrease, Rs. 4,120.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 26th of August, were Rs. 20,733. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 19,493. Increase, 1,240. Miles open for the week ended 26th of August, 1893, 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2-5. Per mile open for the week ended 26th of August, 1893. Rs. 128. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 121. Increase, Rs. 7. Earnings from the 1st of June, 1893, to 26th August, 1893, Rs. 1,69,374. From 1st June, 1892, to 27th August 1893, Rs. 1,50,038. Increase, Rs. 19, 336.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant to all officers below the rank of Major or Surgeon-Major serving in the North Lushai Hills, of the local allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem under the same conditions as apply to officers serving in the Naga and Southern Chin Hills. The grant has effect from the 1st of April last.

OWING to the prevalence of fever at Jamrud and Landi Kotal, it has been found necessary to reduce to the lowest possible number the telegraph signallers specially appointed to the temporary telegraph offices at those places in connection with the Kabul Mission. The signallers will be strengthened when the Mission actually starts.

DELHI has been kept on the *qui vive* with rumours or riots. Amongst the many set afloat at the time, one deserves mention. It was given out that three special trains conveying 400 British Infantry and the whole of the Royal Irish Lancers from Meerut came quietly into Delhi at the dead of night and pulled up at the Salimgarh bastion of the Fort, where the troops were quietly detrained and sent into the Fort, so as to avoid hurting the feelings of the supposed rampant and riotous citizens. Butchers, too, it seems were heard to warn the cooks to purchase beef, for the reason that very shortly no more beef would be procurable.

THE English Consul at Shanghai says that very many opium smokers have discarded the dear Indian opium for the native drug, to which they have accustomed themselves. "At the moment there is in the port the largest stock of Indian opium on record, and its sale is rendered very difficult on account of its high price. During year some 15,000 ounces of morphia were imported, and it is no longer regarded as simply a 'foreign medicine.'"

IN connection with the beggar nuisance an amusing incident, which occurred two or three months ago, might be mentioned. It may have been noticed by many that a beggar with apparently deformed and cramped legs used to perambulate certain roads in Lahore, seeking charity with a most pitiful and prolonged cry. His chief haunts used to be between the Museum and Accountant General's Office and the Empress Road from the Railway to Government House. A policeman was one day seen belabouring this man. He suddenly stood up and fought the policeman ! Three evenings after he was seen wending his weary way on all fours uttering his wailing cry along Empress Road ; a gentleman got out of his tum tum and tried the policeman's dodge ; with the result that the apparently paralysed beggar jumped up and begged forgiveness. He promised not to beg again, and has kept his promise faithfully.

THE grottoes of France have furnished much evidence as to the culture of the prehistoric inhabitants of that country. There are many caverns in the department of Ardeche, and Dr. Paul Raymond has spent several years in exploring them, especially the Grootto du Figuier on the left bank of the river, about two miles from the village of Saint-Martin. The outer cave is about 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 30 feet high. Under the surface of the floor is a calcareous breccia, which contains the prehistoric remains. The first layer is Gallo-Roman, and shows that the cave was inhabited about the third century by fishermen using money and pottery. Below this are layers containing worked flints, pierced shells and teeth, graters, needles of bone, and other prehistoric relics. Split marrow-bones of the reindeer are also found in this layer, but no pottery ; whence, Dr. Raymond infers that the cave was inhabited in palæolithic and not in neolithic times.

THE Mikado has abolished the Japanese Law enabling the authorities, if a woman is unmarried at a certain age, to pick out a man and compel him to marry her.

THE different ways of pronouncing Latin led to great trouble in the case of George I. and Sir Horace Walpole, who could not understand each other, though each spoke it. A very pretty quarrel has just arisen from the same cause in Alsace-Lorraine. The matter is of great importance in Catholic countries, where the Church service is held in Latin. The French pronunciation had been practised till quite recently, when the German sounds were adopted. A conference of schoolmasters was being held at Diedenhofen, in the dioces of Metz, attended by about 500 members, and proceedings commenced with a service in the church, in the choral parts of which the teachers were expected to take part. But the priest made it known to the members of the choir that Bishop of Metz had not authorised him to allow the new pronunciation to be used, and that therefore they must sing in the French way. This they declined to do, and as the priest refused to apply to the Bishop for the permission he thought necessary, the choir remained silent.

MR. JOHN WINGFIELD BONSER, who has at the comparatively early age of five-and-forty gained one of the most coveted posts in our Colonial judicial offices, that of Chief Justice of Ceylon, is, says the *Evening News and Post*, a striking proof of the wisdom of the old adage that it is better to be born lucky than rich. It is nearly five-and-twenty years ago since he startled the world at Cambridge by coming out senior classic, when his most sanguine friends only put him down as a doubtful first class, and "Bonser of Bonser's year," as he used to be called, at once turned to fresh fields to conquer. After taking pupils at Christ's College for a few terms he was called to the Bar, and like many another good man without influence with solicitors found not too much to do in London. Mr. Bonser became Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements in 1883, and on the death of Sir Elliot Bovill he was made Chief Justice of that colony. He is an excellent and kindly gentleman, somewhat given to magnify his office, and is—what a good many Colonial judges are not—a sound lawyer as well as a gentleman and a scholar.

Says "the Athenæum" :—The anniversary of Isaak Walton's brith seems to have renewed the interest appertaining to the "Compleat Angler," a copy of the first edition of which has just been sold by Messrs. Pickering and Chatto for 235l., the purchaser belonging to America. As a contrast to this we note that Messrs. F. Warne and Co. have issued an edition at 1s. 6d. A stained-glass window is to be placed in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, in memory of the famous fisherman.

THE export of brick tea from China to Russia over land is now considerable. A new form, termed tablet tea, has been introduced of late years. It is made of the finer kinds of tea dust compressed into small cakes like the well-known chocolate Menier cakes. Its portability and freedom from deterioration seem to recommend it for the use of travellers, or for troops on the march. Over 1,000,000 lb. of this article were exported from China last year.

THOSE who were not shoked—if any there be—by the late scene of violence in the House of Commons, may be edified by the following letter by M. Paul de Cassagnac, published in the "Authorite." It is addressed to M. Laudet, a lieutenant in the Reserves, who is opposing M. de Cassagnac in the Gers :—"Monsieur,—In your pasty and silly reply—for you think and write like a cobbler—you use a word which I tolerate from nobody. Because I am not pleased to argue with a puppy like you, and to advertise you by my presence at your electoral meetings, to which no one goes, you call 'backing out' what on my part is only contempt and disdain. That word, in your mouth, Monsieur Laudet, is imprudent, and here, to show you that one does not retire before such a whipper-snapper as you, I pull your ears, your gaeat hare's ears, for you. And if perchance the lieutenant of Reseve is less of a coward than the candidate, he will come and see whether I retire befote either one or the other."

NEWS has been received from Moosh, in Armenia, that the whole population of the village of Hamgasheikh—about thirty families—have embraced Islamism in the hope of escaping Turkish cruelty and oppression. The Turkish Government, it is also stated, has "encouraged them with many gifts." Seventy families in the village of Yonjaloo, near Alashgerd, have followed their example. On the other hand, a group of Armenian villagers, about thirty-five families, have crossed the Turko-Russian fronter at Alashgerd to the district of Kars, and have appealed to the Russian local government for protection. From the same neighbourhood another group of Armenians—about sixty families—wishing to emigrate to the Caucasus, have been driven back by the Turkish officials at Abas-Guegl.

THE SCHOOL-CHILDREN'S FETE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

LADY HARRIS'S fete to the school-children of Poona came off on Tuesday afternoon. Lady Harris has given this fete every year since her arrival, and last year during her absence his Excellency gave a similar entertainment to the children on her Ladyship's behalf. Those who know her Ladyship's kind-heartedness and manifest love for little children, will hardly wonder at her desire to make their young lives happier by one day at least. The task of providing refreshment and amusement for such a concourse of young folk, most of them blessed with appetites out of all proportion to their size, and the providing them with something to laugh at and wonder about and talk about when they go home, and pass, many of them, back into the dull routine of school life is no easy one, and the strain upon the resources of the Staff of Government House very great. This year the fete, held on the Volunteer drill ground, was more largely attended than ever, and the numbers present were 1,464 against 1,332 last year. Fifty-two tents were provided for the accommodation of the young visitors, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall upper school girl, to the toddling infant scholar just starting on the painful road to knowledge. The large piece of ground, on which the Volunteers' parade was completely walled in by tents, fifty-two in number, the different places for the various schools being carefully marked off. Through the greater part of these tents ran a continuous line of tables and a carefully-marked plan showed that ample accommodation at the tables had been provided for all the guests, and the schools, great and small, of all denominations, had been equally looked after. There were tents also for the use of the teachers. In the centre of the square, inclosed by the lines of tents, a race-course was marked out. Four merry-go-rounds, and some whirligigs had been erected on the ground one in each of the corners. The remainder of the square was occupied by dancing bears, monkeys, snake charmers jugglers, &c., collected from the surrounding neighbourhood. There was a profuse show of flags and bunting. The whole of the arrangements were good and redounded to the credit of the Government House steward, Mr. Cocks, the superintendent of Ganeshkhind, Mr. De Souza, and the members of H. E. the Governor's Staff who were all present and as busy as bees. The white tents in their long lines, the gay streamers, the bustling servants in their different costumes, and the general appearance of the place was extremely picturesque and interesting. About four o'clock the school-children began to pour in in all directions, and after having their places marked down for them, began to spread themselves over the ground, and laughed with childish glee at the capers of the bears and monkeys, puzzled over the tricks of the jugglers and snake-charmers, and marvelled at the feats of the tight rope dancers. Everywhere there was something to attract the attention of children and please and amuse them, and the place resounding with merry shouts from one end to the other. Aunt Sally was especially prominent owing to the loudness of her attire, and the amount of assault and battery she underwent without even losing her smile, made her a great favourite. The camels, patient and awkward, with their obliging drivers were a distinct feature in the show, and the way the little ones held on to the soldiers' belts added much to the amusement of everybody. The camels and their drivers were "photographed like this, and photographed like that" by Qrmr.-Sergt. Oswald, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who is becoming famous as an amateur photographer. Punctually at 5 o'clock tea was announced, and laughter and fun had given sufficient zest for all the good things Mr. Cocks had so carefully provided. During tea Lady Harris visited the different tents, and was greeted with loud cheers by the happy throngs of children.

One of the tea-table sights was the girls of St. Mary's Schools, who were all dressed alike in white, with (as the flower show is coming on, it would be best to say) "Alamanda" trimmings. Tea over the children rushed out to the hundred-and-one amusements, which were awaiting them. Lady Harris was busy organising races, and doing all sorts of things for the pleasure of her younger guests, and the Honourable George Harris was looking on with all the wisdom of his years at rope-walkers and performing monkeys. The occasional sound of a bugle made some announcement—what only the initiated knew. H. E. Lord Harris strolled about looking happy at being able to diffuse so much happiness, and presently the children of the different schools filed up and each one received a gift of some kind as a memento of the visit. Sweets and cakes were distributed everywhere, and the gathering shades of evening caused those in charge of the numerous bands of juvenile guests to gather them together and depart. During the afternoon the Governor's Band under Herr Zimmer played some very pretty music. The Government House people, who were most concerned in carrying out the fete, certainly deserve a word of praise. Mr. Cocks, whose task of feeding so many youthful appetites was a serious one, carried out his part well, and Saidulla Khan, H. E. the Governor's Aide-de-Camp, seemed everywhere on the field—now arranging the camels and their clients, and generally looking after the comfort of their Excellencies' guests. A large number of ladies were present and assisted in the gift, distribution, at the tables, and in other ways administering to the success of the afternoon. Among them were Mrs. Blundell, Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss Bull, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. and Miss Nugent, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Kitchener, Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Tallents, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Doig, the Misses Vidal, Miss Swann, and others.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present :—The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PENSION TO AN INSPECTOR.

The Committee considered letter No. 11224, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a monthly pension of Rs. 50 per mensem being granted to Mr. Samuel Reuben, Inspector, Engineer's Department, from 25th May last. Also requesting sanction to the payment of Mr. Reuben's salary from 15th to 24th May last, both days inclusive, at Rs. 150 a month.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS BY TRAMWAY.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner reporting for the information of the Committee that the Bombay Tramway Company had preferred further bills for tramway charges amounting to Rs. 147-3-6, which completed the bills for tramway charges. The Commissioner had ordered the payment of the amount from the surplus cash balance.

ACCEPTANCE OF A TENDER.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, it was resolved to accept the tender of Messrs. Bhedwar, Vachagandi and Company for the construction of storm-water drain and new road in Agripada district, north of Byculla Club, for Rs.48,503-8-11, including ten per cent. for re-establishment and contingencies on the estimated amount. The office estimate for the work including 15 per cent. for establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 60,930-8-1.

THE SCARIFIER MACHINE.

It was resolved to record a letter from the Commissioner, dated 5th instant, reporting that he had sanctioned the purchase of a road scarifier machine for Rs. 3,640 from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for road repair purposes. The cost to be met out of the grant for stores and contingencies Section IV. Engineers Budget, current year. That under the terms of Section 92 (3) of the Municipal Act the Committee dispensed with the invitations for tenders, which would otherwise be necessary inasmuch as the machine was a special one, and not such as could be purchased in the ordinary local market.

The Executive Engineer in his letter to the Commissioner among other things stated that at present the roads were picked up by manual labour, which was very primitive and took a great deal of time, causing inconvenience to the public. He attached an illustration of the Vaysey and Hosack Patent Macadam road scarifier. It could be regulated by one man, and was drawn by an ordinary 15 or 10 ton road roller. It revolved 60 times a minute and turns up a width of road of 30" and was said to operate on 4,000 to 5,000 square yards of road per day. The teeth in the drum 18 in number were stamped out of steel. Those teeth were used until worn out. The cost of picking up road metal 2" thick by manual labour came to about Rs. 2 per 100 square yards, inclusive of the cost of tools. By the use of the scarifier the cost would be about one-half, if the machine did as much as it was stated to do. This would be only an experiment, and if it proved successful more machines and spikes could be ordered out.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

AN original notice is to be seen in Bochum, Westphalia, issued by order of a court of law. On a pear tree standing in an orchard at the south gate of an estate is posted the notice, attached to which are two formidable seals. It runs : "The fruit upon these trees—pears—has been legally attached."

MASS MEETING OF HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

FIRM WORDS FROM H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

THE mass meeting of the leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities called to take steps in aid of the innocent sufferers during the recent disturbances, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Town Hall. Some seven or eight hundred gentlemen, including the most influential members of the communities concerned, and also a large number of Europeans and Parsees, were invited to be present, and long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the Town Hall was crowded, whilst some thousands were collected outside. His Excellency the Governor promised to preside over the meeting, and journeyed from Poona yesterday morning, in order to be present. A detachment of the 2nd Lancers was drawn up outside the building, and there were in waiting to receive his Excellency who was accompanied by Colonel Harris, at the Town Hall, Brigadier General Budgen, Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, Police Commissioner, Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas and Russaldar Syedulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C. On entering the Hall the whole of the great congregation assembled rose, and loudly applauded his Excellency. Amongst those present were: Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. George Cotton, Dr. P. Peterson, Mr. R. G. Vincent ; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Mr. James Douglas ; the Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell, Brigadier-General Budgen, Brigade-Surgeon James Arnott, Sir Jamshed, Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., his Highness Sultan Mahmood Shah Aga Khan, his Highness Aga Akabar Shah ; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, Messrs. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Framji Dinshaw Petit, Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Ghellabhoy Haridas, N. G. Chandavarkar, Harkisondas Narotumdass, Varjivandas Madhavdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibraim, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Fakirchand Premchand Roychand, Gourishunker Vajeshunker, Dharumsey Soonderdas, Haji Cassum Mitha, Haji Cassum Haji Joosub, Hassanbhoy Visram, Damodur Thakersey Mulji, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Tribhovandas Virjiwandas, Wundrawandas Purshotamdas, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Mansookhlal Moogatlal Munshi, Mulji Bhawani. das Barbhaya, Ibraim Rahimtoolla, Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Haji Suleman Vahed, Meherally Devraj Master, Vijbaookandass Atmaram, Chaturbhooj Morarji, Fazulbhoy Heptullabhoy, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub, S. J. David, Omer Jamal, Meherally Mahomed Chinoy, Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy.

On the motion of Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, his Excellency Lord Harris was called to the chair.

His Excellency the Governor, who was warmly received, in addressing the assembly, said : Sir Charles Sargent and gentleman,—I have been requested to state to the meeting that a telegram has been received from a meeting held in Poona, to the following effect :—A *pan supari* meeting was held in the Joshi hall under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in honour of the gentleman from Kutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, D

feelingly glad. But our primary and principle object to-day is to further the sacred cause of charity; and surely there is no surer bond that can unite the peoples of different religions, charity towards those, and I fear they are many who have suffered by this outbreak—suffered in mind, in body, and in pocket. (Applause.) I am not here so much to criticize or to blame, but to plead: to plead for your charity to these poor sufferers. Gentlemen, in the holy book of the Christians there is a very beautiful chapter devoted solely to the qualities included in the word. I dare say there are many beautiful things said of this virtue in the holy books of other religions. I am not setting this up as the best, though I think it would be difficult to write anything more beautiful than the Apostle Paul did of charity, and one thing he wrote was "Charity beareth all things." The true meaning of the word, therefore, is not a mere donation of worldly goods in relief of distress, but also a tolerance towards others when one's feelings are offended. Now God forbid that you should think I am setting myself up here to preach to you with any sense of self satisfaction in the superiority of the tolerance of my own race towards the feelings of others. The poet prayed that the power might be given to us to see ourselves as others see us; and I do not think anyone can be long in this country in a position like mine without recognizing that there are many who do not distinguish in us English exactly the same merits, either in quantity or quality, that we think we ourselves observe; and I am but too conscious that recent instances could be quoted of turbulence and violence in England that have been the outcome of sectarian differences; but I can appeal to the tolerance that a Government emanating from a Christian country has displayed to the religions existing in the country it has undertaken to govern. (Applause.) Whatever our detractors may say now, whatever criticism the historian of the future may pass on our system of administration here, it cannot be said, and you must feel sure from what you know of us, that it will never be possible to say, that the British Raj did not set a high example of tolerance in religious matters. Gentlemen, if you cannot keep the peace amongst yourselves, the British Government in the interest of the whole community has got to keep the peace for you; aye and you may depend upon it it will. (Hear, hear.) There are some in this country who are very fond of quoting the Queen's Proclamation against the actions of Government: let me quote a very apposite sentence from the proclamation as showing that it is the bounden duty of Government to interfere where religious differences endanger the public peace, or the individual freedom. "We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances; but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law." (Applause.) Gentlemen, those are the orders that have been issued to Government, aye and to more than Government, to every individual, non-official as well as official, and they will have to be obeyed. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, surely you can keep the peace amongst yourselves; it is not as if Hindus and Mahomedans are not of the same race, nor as if they had not been living side by side for centuries. Surely in these days with education spreading, with a growing consciousness of your greater responsibilities, with a great desire being evinced for larger powers of self-government, you must see that in your own interests you are bound to avoid applying the fan to embers, which smoulder it is true and are likely to smoulder, but which will not break into a glow, or leap into a flame unless you yourselves supply the draught. But, gentlemen, let me appeal to you as a practical man to practical men, and ask you to note for yourselves and to call to the attention of those with whom you are in daily communication, and who are less well educated than yourselves the horrors, the miseries, the losses, and the inconveniences that in our own experience have resulted from intolerance. I have heard these riots attributed to several causes; to political intrigue, to religious enthusiasm, to the predatory instincts of the lowest classes. It is not for me to examine these alleged causes now; if through the obscurity that veils the true origin, Government is able to point to certain contributory causes it will be bound to lay that opinion before higher authority; but I am justified now in pointing to the effect, the disastrous, the tragic effect, and to warn you that whatever be the origin, whether it be one of these causes, or some other, that the animus that produced the effect is a danger to the public peace, and must be warred against with a courageous spirit by example and by discussion lest it be necessary to call for the aid of the stout arm. And, gentlemen, there is no man so humble but can do good work in such a righteous road. If the cause be the predatory instincts of the lowest classes, then our efforts towards the spread of elementary education, and of a moral education, must be increased: if it be religious enthusiasm then it must be our duty to show that true religion, true charity, recoils from the horrors which a resort to force entails: if it be political intrigue it should be unmasked, and made to answer for the crimes it has perpetrated in the full light of public criticism, for in each and every case it is the innocent and the harmless that in the end mostly suffer. Gentlemen, the causes that result in such tragedies as Bombay saw a month ago are a curse to the community; and it is the bounden duty as well as to the interests of everyone of us to war against it night and day, to stamp it down, and root it out. Think of those whose peaceful avocations were interrupted for days, think of those, who bruised and battered still survive to dread the thought of that black reign of violence, think most of those who can never replace what they have lost who have to mourn the father and the husband, think of these, and say if I am not justified in rousing you to a sense of danger, to the orderly, the industrious, the law-abiding, of danger from no outside foe but from within the camp, a danger that all society must join together to defeat. (Loud applause.) And, gentlemen, the means are in our hands: if we will but try to bear all things to be a little more charitable in its truest meaning, to be more tolerent to those who differ from us in opinion, to discourage every attempt to incite passions which once roused can only be quelled by force. Gentlemen, I have but dealt in the abstract with the circumstances we have to deplore. I have not referred to any incident anterior to the outbreak as being the sole contributory cause, but I am bound to animadvert in the strongest terms on something that has happened since. Gentlemen, whilst the efforts of every right-thinking man have been directed to restoring confidence, to suppressing agitation, and to discouraging excitement, there have been, I will use no mild term, there have been scoundrels, traitors to society, who by means of inflammatory leaflets and pamphlets have been trying to fan into a fresh flame the embers that are still aglow. Gentlemen, I believe there will be not one dissentient voice when I say that such men—knowing full well the horrors of those mad days—whether they have offended against the Law or not, should be dealt with by society as if they were criminals, should be outcasted, and meet with the scorn and detestation of society. (Applause.) I say that if there are any who before the riots deliberately encouraged to violence; I am not aware that there are any such; but if there be such, I say their crime sinks into insignificance with that of those who, knowing what miseries those riots have produced, are ready to encourage ignorant people to a renewal of violence. There have been seized recently between 3,000 and 4,000 pamphlets of a more or less inflammatory character; and I trust you will not hesitate to show your abhorrence of such detestable viciousness. One other reference I must make to an outcome of the riots. There are men going about, men in high position croaking that Government is deliberately concealing the number of people who have been killed during, or have died in consequence of the riots, and that the number amounts to several hundreds. I challenge them thus publicly to produce their evidence or else to hold their peace, and not to mutter charges, which they dare not publish. The information I have received to-day on this point is that the Municipal Health Department have compiled from the returns made by the clerks of the Burial and Burning Grounds, and have kept for their own purposes a register of deaths from injuries caused during the riots: and the number up to yesterday is exactly eighty. Government is concealing nothing; and it will state the facts as they are reported, and will scrutinize the evidence on which those facts are based and one means amongst others by which we ought to be able to arrive at what is the number of sufferers will be through the inquiries of the Committee which you are to be asked to appoint; and be assured that Government, does not and has no need to shrink from a publication of the actual facts. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion then, gentlemen, let me plead to you, and through you to that generous public of Bombay which never turns a deaf ear when the cause is good to contribute of your means to help those who are the sufferers by this calamity; and let us pray that the sacred cause in which we unite to-day, may, not for a day nor for a year, but for all time, serve to prevent a repetition of the horrors we now deplore, and serve to weld together in the bonds of sympathy and of trust not two races, but two communities belonging to one country and to one race.

His Excellency then called upon the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, to propose the first resolution, which ran as follows:—That a general committee, with power to add to their number, be formed to collect subscriptions in aid of innocent sufferers from the recent disturbances.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said: In laying this proposition formally before the meeting, I would merely observe that it is a matter for congratulation that the leaders of the Hindu and Mussulman communities should have heartily joined together to concert measures calculated to heal the breach brought about amongst their less favoured co-religionists in consequence of the late deplorable events. It is a matter for still further congratulation that the movement has also the active sympathy of the head of Government, the heads of religion, as also of the European and Parsee communities. Of course, the essence of this movement is to give relief to the innocent victims of the disturbances of the past month. This is an object of charity which is common to every religion, and it is to be hoped that the fund will reach the proportion commensurate with the distress prevailing in the town. It is much wider than some of us think, and the executive committee will have their good work cut out for them, but without adequate funds nothing can be done, of course. Besides, the charitable aspect of the fund, we shall through it more than through anything else, reach the people who have fallen out and infuse into them a spirit of reconciliation. In occurrences of this kind it is inevitable that the innocent would suffer to some extent, and whilst we give relief to these without distinction of caste and creed we must also impress upon the minds of the unruly be they members of any community or race, that they cannot be allowed to take the law in their own hands, and will be dealt with severely if they do. (Applause.)

Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram said: I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been just proposed by my friend the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and I have no hesitation in saying that the names of the gentlemen just read over, are of persons enjoying position and influence in their respective communities. I feel certain that they will do their best to enlist the sympathies even of the illiterate classes of both the Hindus and Mahomedans on the side of this peace-making movement and to collect large funds for the relief of the poor and innocent sufferers of the riots. I must also say that the functions of the committee will not end here, but they shall have a further duty to perform in re-assuring the people of the two communities of the restoration of a perfect peace and thus renvive in them the mutual confidence which existed before. I would also suggest that each member will try to make the people of his community understand well that who ever endeavours to break the public peace will be exemplarily dealt with by the authorities who have up to now acted with vigour and great moderation in the suppression of the present disturbances. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said: Your Excellency, and Gentlemen,—The resolution which has been placed in my hands runs as follows:—"That Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Jan Mahomed Haji Joosab, Haji Soolemman Abdool Vahed, Sheikh Adam Isubbhoy, Hajee Kasam Hajee Joosab, Varjeewandas Madhavdas, Chaturbhuj Murarji, Dharamsi Sundardas, Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram, and Ghelabhai Haridas with Messrs. Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas, N. G. Chandawarkar, Honourable Fazalbhoy Visram and Fateh Ali Sheik Mohamed, as honorary secretaries, form a working committee to carry out the objects of the fund in consultation with Mr. Vincent, the Acting Police Commissioner." This follows as a logical sequence to the resolution which has just been so eloquently proposed by my esteemed friend the Honorable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and so unanimously carried by the meeting. A large and influential committee of the Mohamedan and Hindu communities is certainly required for the purpose of approaching and influencing generous and wealthy merchants and shethias of this great city, to induce them to sympathize with the movement and to contribute handsomely towards its furtherance, but to promptly and energetically collect subscriptions and donations, and to properly and evenly administer the funds, a strong executive or working committee of representative gentlemen of both the communities is absolutely necessary. The names of the representatives and businessmen I have just read to you, are a sufficient guarantee that the committee will be a strong and useful one. The real usefulness of such a committee however, depends upon the activity and energy of the secretaries, and the four honorary secretaries named in the resolution are so well-known to fame for their energy and business habits, that we may be sure of their adopting prompt and efficient measures which are very necessary on the present occasion. I would, with your permission, say one word regarding a member whom I have already named along with the others—I mean my friend Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, who from the commencement threw himself heart and soul in this movement: collected funds, and brought about the result you now see to-day. For the disinterested work on behalf of this city Mr. Ghelabhai deserves the most cordial thanks, not only of this meeting, but also of the whole city. The Mahomedan and Hindu communities have for centuries been so closely associated with one another in the daily routine and avocations of life throughout India generally and in Bombay particularly, on account of the identity of interests and business-connection that the efforts of the working committee are sure to be crowned with success. The slight breach or wound caused by the recent riots in the lower strata of both the communities, the relations of the middle and higher strata being as cordial, intimate, and untainted as before, will be rapidly healed up under the application of the balm proposed to be applied by the working committee I have the honour to propose. It is fervently hoped that the measures they will adopt will be far-reaching and effective and the working committee will perform their responsible and delicate task with great skill and judgment. With these few observations I beg to commend the proposition to your hearty acceptance. (Applause.)

Mr. Fatteh Ally Shaik Ahmed said: I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition, which has been just now moved. My friend Dr. Bhalchandra has placed it before you so ably that it is hardly necessary for me to detain the meeting by saying anything more in support of the resolution. The names composing the committee are such as to inspire confidence and trust generally, and if this is done, the object of the meeting will have been gained. There is one point which as a Mahomedan I cannot help referring to, and it is about the part taken by our worthy citizen, Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas in organising the present movement. In alluding to it, I am not detracting in any way from the merit of it being a spontaneous move on behalf of the Mahomedan and Hindu communities. But as it happens in every movement there is always required a leader and a guide. The guide has been our friend Mr. Ghellabhoy. I have been a personal witness of the trouble and the energy that has been expended by him in organising this meeting, and I say, therefore, gentlemen, Mr. Ghellabhoy is rightly entitled to the thanks which I am sure will be given too gladly.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy proposed that an account relating to the fund in aid of the innocent suffered in the recent disturbance be opened in the Bank of Bombay in the names of the honorary secretaries. In moving the proposition Mr. Bhaishunker said:—The objects of our meeting have been so fully explained by the previous speakers that but little remains to be added by me. The objects have the sincere sympathy of all of us, and we are taking a practical step towards carrying out these objects by the fund which has been started, and the relief which we shall be able to afford by means of this fund will appeal more forcibly and directly to both the communities than anything else, and we might well hope that the lamentable occurrences of the last few weeks will be wholly forgotten, and what we have now done will but serve to bind the two communities more closely than ever.

Mr. Fazalbhai Heptoolabhai said: I beg to second the proposition just moved by my friend Mr. Bhaishanker. I trust the amount of subscriptions at the Bank will soon show a sum large enough to meet the wants of those men among the two communities, who without any fault of their own have suffered serious losses.

The motion was carried.

His Excellency called upon Mr. Javerilal to propose the following resolution:—That his Excellency Lord Harris be requested, as president of the meeting, to convey on its behalf to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress its thankfulness for, and its loyal appreciation of her Majesty's concern and sympathy for the sufferings of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities during the recent disturbances.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—The proposition I have the honor to submit is one which, I am sure, will meet with ready and hearty acceptance from every one present here. The message of concern and sympathy from the Queen-Empress of India received during the sad occurrences, is one more proof of her Majesty's solicitude for our welfare. And nothing, it seems to me, will please her Majesty more than to learn that the hopes expressed in the message of a speedy reconciliation between the two important communities have been realized, and that the good feelings which have long subsisted between Hindus and Mahomedans, and which have enabled them to live for centuries together as friends and brothers, have been re-established. In this circumstance, I think we cannot respond to the message better than by showing by means of this resolution how greatly in this commercial city value the blessings of peace and order and how deeply grateful we are to her Majesty for all the kindly interest she evinces in our welfare. I have no doubt his Excellency Lord Harris will as president of this meeting, convey this our response to Her Majesty. I am sure you will carry this resolution by acclamation.

Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosab said: I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been so ably placed before you by the Honourable Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik. It must have been a source of extreme gratification and solace to all of us, and especially to those who suffered from the unfortunate disturbances to know that her Most Gracious Majesty was pleased to wire a message of sympathy and concern for the unfortunate sufferers the moment she was informed of the happening of the riot. As you are all aware this is not the first instance of its kind, and that her Majesty's heart always beats in sympathy for the sufferings of her subjects, and we are all proud of having such a kind and benignant ruler, and we pray the Almighty that she may be long spared to share in the joys and sorrows of the Empire over which the sun never sets. (Loud cheers and applause).

His Excellency said: I shall have great pleasure in complying with the request of the meeting and asking her Most Gracious Majesty's acceptance of the assurance passed in this resolution. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani proposed that this meeting heartily thanks Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and his subordinates, General Badjen and the Officers, and men under his command of the regular Army Volunteers, Royal Indian Marine, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Cooper, and the other Presidency Magistrates, also the Special Magistrates, Mr. Uloth, and the Officers of the P. and O. Company, for the services rendered by them in suppressing the outbreaks and saving life and property in different parts of the city. He said: It is agreed on all hands that during the recent unhappy disturbances the Acting Commissioner of Police did his duty admirably. He at once realised the nature and the extent of the riots and applied for military aid, and by dint of constant and hard work both by day and by night he succeeded in preventing the riots from assuming proportions, which they would have undoubtedly assumed, but for his tact and energy. He fully availed himself of his knowledge of this city, and he was ably assisted by his subordinates, who had full faith in him, and he fully justified the confidence which both the Government and the city had reposed in him. The military and naval officers and men and the volunteers and other officers and men and the magistracy, both ordinary and special, heartily co-operated with the police, and there is such a consensus of opinion regarding the ability and the capacity evinced by all of them, that I need not dilate upon them here. The resolution I am proposing is, indeed, only a formal endorsement of the general verdict already pronounced unanimously by all concerned. I will not, therefore, take up your time in unnecessarily expatiating upon this subject, but I will avail myself of this opportunity and offer a humble piece of advice to my co-religionists. My Mussulman brethren ought to remember that the highest duty of a citizen as indeed of any human being, is to control his temper and to refrain from taking the law into his own hands. In fact, it is the duty of every Mussulman, enjoined upon him by his religion, to assist the Government in keeping the peace. They must remember that if peace is allowed to be broken, it will be impossible for human beings to live in society and the object of merciful Providence in creating man would be defeated and human beings would become degraded to the level of lower animals. I will remind my co-religionists of the beautiful lines of Sadi, who says—and which are translated as follows:—

"All Adam's race are members of one frame,
"Since all, at first, from the same essence came;
"When by hard fortune one limb is oppressed,
"The other members lose their wonted rest;
"If thou feel'st not for others misery,
"A son of Adam is no name for thee."

In fact "to love God we must all his creatures love." (Applause.)

I will remind them of the precepts of their religion enjoining upon them strictly to abstain from doing any injury to their fellow-creatures, and warning them that merciful Gad may pardon sins against himself, but will decline to pardon any sins against our fellow-creatures, whom we may have injured, without the consent of the injured parties. I will also remind them of the noble sentiments inculcated by our beautiful religion regarding the high aim of God in creating man, and for example I will refer them to the Sura-i-Vatteen, which we often repeat in our daily prayers. Saith the Lord High God:

"Of goodliest fabric have we created man,—
"Then brought him to be the lowest of the low;—
"Save who believe and do the things that are right,
"For theirs shall be a reward that faileth not.
"Is not God the most just (or the best) of judges?"

If my Mussalman brethren desire to rise in the scale of humanity and in the eyes of their Creator, they must avail themselves of the peace secured to us by the benign British Government and concentrate their attention towards educating themselves so as to be able to ameliorate their condition on this mundane earth and to work their salvation in the future world by appreciating the beauty of God's creation and by elevating their nature by good deeds, and I most earnestly and sincerely entreat them never again to take the law into their own hands for they ought to know that it is the fundamental policy of our rulers as enjoined in the Gracious Proclamation that strict religious neutrality shall be observed throughout British India. In fact British rule is founded on religious toleration, justice, and impartiality, and both the Hindus and the Mussulmans should always bear in mind the spirit of tolerance which our rulers have invariably inculcated. It is essentially necessary for the good and peaceful administration of this country that all parties should exercise mutual toleration and forbearance, and that none of them should act in such a way as to outrage the religious feelings or sentiments of the others. In conclusion, my humble prayer is may merciful Providence guide all our thoughts and all our actions aright. May He instil in our hearts charity and good-will and may the function of this evening, assisted as it is by the Head of the Government of this Presidency result in a lasting peace between not only the Hindus and the Mahomedans, but also between all the various communities residing in this great city. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure indeed in seconding the resolution proposed in such appropriate words by my friend Mr. Sayani. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that these thanks are not proposed as a matter of form only. This resolution echoes the sentiments, I am sure, of not only those who are present here this evening, but of every inhabitant of this vast city, who has the interests of peace and progress at heart. As regards Mr. Vincent, our Acting Police Commissioner, we can never exaggerate his services to this City. He has not only displayed in a very trying emergency that indomitable pluck, which has characterised every Briton who has been called upon to face a difficult situation, but he has also showed that he possesses an amount of tact and sagacity which certainly elevate him far above the average run of public officers. Within a very short time after the first disturbance, he at once grasped in the whole situation and made arrangements which more than made up for the paucity of the police force under him. Had Mr. Vincent and every police officer under him not stuck to their positions with wonderful tenacity, there would have been immense destruction of life and property before there was time for the military to come upon the scene. With such officers to look after the peace any city in the world might feel assured of its safety. We are also very much indebted to General Badgen and his officers and men; and we are the more thankful to them for having displayed courage as well as moderation in a situation, which to say the least was such as to have taxed any body's patience to its utmost. To the Volunteer Rifles as well as the Cavalry under their able Commanders, Colonel Bayley and Captain Cuffe, we are also greatly indebted. Nor can we adequately express our obligation to Mr. Acworth and the Special Magistrates, who at the call of Government gave a response which has struck everybody with admiration. Bombay has thus very great reason to be proud of her defenders. They are men whose action during the disturbances has not only shown us that they can be counted upon on any emergency; but they are men who show us what sort of stuff the men who hold up the British Empire all over the globe are made of.

The proposal, was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said: Gentlemen,—I have now great pleasure in moving that the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to his Excellency Lord Harris for presiding at this meeting. As I look back over the unhappy occurrences of four weeks ago, and the services rendered by the police and the military authorities inquelling them, I feel that those authorities were able to render those services gallantly because of the active support which they received from H. E. Lord Harris. (Cheers.) We must gladly acknowledge with gratitude the energy and the promptitude with which his Excellency devoted himself to the responsibilities of his office—of directing as a leader from headquarters the movements of troops, of supervising the arrangements and thereby strengthening the hands of the Commissioner of Police. Great praise is due to his Excellency for confining himself during the riots to the strict duties of his office and not allowing himself to be carried away by any impulses of the moment so as to commit himself to any of the controversial questions raised in connection with the riots. (Loud cheers.) During the riots his Excellency did his part as the head of the Government, and having enabled the police and the military to restore peace and order, his Excellency joins us and leads us to-day in this good work of charity in another and scarcely less important capacity as the common head, so to say, of the different sections of the Bombay community. (Loud cheers.) We stand indebted to his Excellency for the influential support he has accorded so readily to this movement because we feel that by guiding us this evening in our deliberations he has added to the *prestige* of this meeting, as peaceful citizens. We have also reason to be thankful to his Excellency for in his speech to-day making it clearly known to all, that when lawless attempts are made and peace and order disturbed the first duty of Government will be to put down those attempts with a strong and firm hand, and, let us all hope, that this movement, started for so good an object under such noble auspices, may succeed, not only in relieving the innocent sufferers during the riots, but also in producing wider and more salutary effects by making peace and good will prevail. I now move the resolution, which I have read, and hope it will be carried by acclamation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency in reply said: Gentlemen,—I am extremely obliged to you for the resolution you have carried, and I have to thank Mr. Chundavarker and Mr. Kurrimbhoy Ibrahim for the part they took in proposing and seconding it. I am especially obliged to Mr. Chundavarker for referring a subject, which I am perfectly aware has been one of controversy in the public mind. All I have to say on it is that a man in my position must be prepared, on a question which is always a matter of opinion, namely, what is action and what is inaction to stand the shot of public opinion. What he has got to do is to act as he considers best at the moment, and if he subsequently finds it is supported by public opinion then he is an extremely fortunate man. I have no more to say on that point, but am glad if public opinion is satisfied that under the circumstances I did what was best. Gentlemen, I am extremely obliged to you for you presence here today, and for giving support and enthusiasm to the object we have at heart which must, I am sure, ensure success. The remarks that have fallen from the various speakers, and the resolutions which have been put to you, indicate, I think, that the object is to be undertaken in a thoroughly business-like way, and from our experience we believe that a good beginning is likely to produce satisfactory results. I sincerely trust that the many poor people who have been sufferers by these riots, will have reason to be most sincerely grateful for your support here to-day, and for the encouragement your presence will give to others not here to assist in the movement we have at heart. (Loud applause.)

The assembly then dispersed, and as his Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Harris, left the building, the thousands of people gathered near the Elphinstone Gardens heartily cheered him. The traffic was kept in order by the police under the direction of Superintendent Brewin and Superintendent McDermott.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Special Court held yesterday morning, at the Common Jail, Oomercary, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases against the Mahomedan rioters. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Brewin placed before the Magistrate ninety-two Mahomedans in batches, on charges of behaving in a disorderly manner in different parts of the town on the 12th and 13th of August last. All these accused, who had been arrested by the military and the police, on being asked by the Court, pleaded guilty to the charge and promised to behave better in the future. His Worship fined all the accused Re. 1 each.

The Magistrate then resumed the hearing of the adjourned cases against the second batch of the forty-four Mahomedans rioters, who were arrested on Friday, the 11th August. Mr. De Souza defended the accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15 and 17; while the accused No. 21 was represented by Mr. Ghamat. The accused Nos. 13, 16, 18, 20 and 24 were defended by Mr. Kapadia.

Lord Colin Campbell, who appeared to represent the rest of the accused, applied for an adjournment of the case to enable him to address the Court on behalf of his clients. The learned counsel, in applying for a copy of the evidence recorded on the former hearing, said that out of the forty-four accused, fifteen were represented by Messrs. Ghamat, De Souza, and Kapadia, and that he (Lord Colin) was instructed to represent the rest. He said that he was unable to make any observation on the evidence at this very late stage. His Worship granted the application.

Mr. De Souza, in addressing the Court on behalf of his clients, said that the Court should not give any credence to the evidence of Mahomedan policemen against Hindu rioters, and of Hindu policemen against Mahomedan rioters, unless that evidence was supported by independent testimony. He urged that the cases against each of the accused ought to have been tried separately, and not generally as had been done.

Mr. Kapadia was willing to give credence to the evidence of European police officers, who, Mr. Kapadia said, had coolness of head and a deliberate mode of proceeding in times of trouble.

Lord Colin Campbell then asked the Court to allow Mr. Wadia, who instructed him, to see the accused who were in jail, and whom he (Lord Colin) represented.

The evidence for the defence was then led by the several pleaders who represented the accused in the batch.

Lord Colin Campbell requested the Court to allow him to call evidence, if he thought it advisable, on behalf of his clients on the next hearing, because up to the present time no "Defence Committee" had been organised for defending the accused.

The Magistrate said that such evidence was liable to be looked upon with suspicion. The accused were arrested on the 11th August, and were for the first time placed before him on the 25th of the same month. They were warned to bring forward the witnesses for the defence on the next hearing, but they had not done anything of the sort up to the present time, and they now sought to adduce evidence on their behalf. His Worship did not want to put any obstruction in the way of the defence, but such evidence would be taken for what it would be worth.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) morning.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	74	76	61	8	62	7	58	86
Wednesday, September 6th	0	42	0	51	0	47	0	61
Total ..	75	18	61	59	62	84	59	60
Total fall to September 6th, 1892	169	83	88	82	86	87	85	88
Total fall to September 6th, 1891	83	85	68	31	68	55	68	50

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 1st Sept. 1893:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	61	65	Nasik	34	16
Rayer	18	37	Deolali	31	55
Nimbhora	31	25	Ghoti	79	78
Bhadli	21	3	Nargaon	21	95
Jalgaon	25	40	Warangaon	30	25
Sirsoli	19	12	Hootgi	23	36
Mhasawad	23	30	Mohol	14	69
Mahoji	29	43	Madha	13	35
Pachora	31	81	Barsi Road	13	65
Kalgaon	21	47	Kem	13	73
Naydongri	26	44	Jeur	17	81
Chalisgaon	21	90	Pomalwari	14	20
Nandgaon	16	37	Niksal	12	21
Manmar	20	12	Lonauli	177	66
Lasalgaon	21	19	Dhond	14	44
Khervadi	23	47	Talegaon	39	95

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased very rapidly at Delhi, rapidly in Gujrat, Rajputana and at Neemuch, and briskly at Bombay. Elsewhere it has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are sourtherly at Deesa and Coimbatore, and southwesterly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to slight. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Ajmere 14 at Akola, Khandwa and Malegoan and 12 at Bellary, Neemuch, Rajkot and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the average at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Bhuj and Rajkot, and 9° below it at Delhi. The minimum temperature is 5° in excess at Madras and 5° in defect at Belgaum. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 60° at Balgaum. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially clouded in several places. An inch of rain has fallen at Cochin and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Jeypore, Veraval, Saugor, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaum, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Maugalore, Calicut and Masulipatam. The monsoon gradient is half its average strength on the Malabar Coast and fairly average between Karwar and Bombay. Conditions are slightly favourable for local scattered showers in all districts except Sind and the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CALCUTTA AND SILVER.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes.—For the greater part of the week all markets have been more or less paralysed by the uncertainty attending the action of the Secretary of State in regard to Council bills. I do not say that this is the only cause of paralysis, but it has certainly aggravated the ailment. Before dealing further with our markets, it may be useful to review the currency position in its latest aspect.

The great defect, perhaps the only defect, in our late currency laws was, that we had no outlet for redundancy of coinage. Silver could be poured into India in any quantity, not only from gold-using countries, but also from silver-using countries, while India could never export silver, except in comparatively small quantities to Ceylon and Mauritius, and from both these places rupees were constantly filtering back to India. It cannot be said that the redundancy, which is generally admitted, has in any way obstructed the internal trade of this country, but it is said, and there seems no disagreement on this point, that the international value of the rupee has been subject to conditions which, among others, have wrested from India all control over supply and demand. Let us assume, for example, that the mints instead of being open to receive silver were open to receive piece-goods to an unlimited extent. The result would be that redundant imports would be re-shipped to other parts of the world and the redundancy would be relieved. The supplying markets would thus have a clear indication of the power of India to control as well as to consume.

Treating silver as a commodity, it was, before the mints were closed, one over which in its connection with international trade, India had no control. The outlet which India had in compensation was the export of produce, the produce of toil and labour which fed people in other countries. It is perfectly clear that the redundancy of silver which we now see from the continuous imports of the metal since the closing of the mints, was to a large extent melted into anklets and nose rings, did not help to feed the people of India. The deduction is that, the people of India have made such vast profits in their labour as to have been able to afford luxuries out of all comparison with those of the labouring classes of almost any other country. For in return for surplus labour, they have accepted payment in a commodity which yielded them no interest, food, warmth or clothing, and when realised, produced less than they paid for it. Such an investment is simply an evidence of ignorance and barbarism, and it is absured to argue that the encouragement of such useless investments adds to the material progress of the people of India, or to the revenue of the Government.

Considered from a financial point of view, and more especially the finance of foreign trade, the open mints kept India in a helpless condition. The slowness with which funds circulate in India, a circumstance due largely to the ridiculous habit of the natives investing in gewgaws, has caused extreme stringency of funds when exports have been active, and the inability of India to export silver, has occasioned most inconvenient and unprofitable redundancy at other seasons.

Certainly, if occasion for fresh taxation arises, the ryot class is the one most capable of bearing the burden. The high price of food-stuffs has merely affected in a minor degree the ample profits of the ryot's cultivation. The mass of the people who have suffered have been the salaried classes, high and low; from the increased cost of living for which they have been able to derive no compensation whatever.

To change a system of currency, which however much it may have enabled certain classes to enrich themselves, while it stimulated a barbarous propensity to personal adornment of the most clumsy and inartistic kind, was a policy, which apart from financial reasons, was rightly and courageously undertaken by the Government of India. To go back on that policy now, would be madness. The change will not be complete until we have a good currency or join other nations in a large scheme of bimetallism.

There was a third scheme alluded to by the Herschel Committee, that of a certain number of countries adopting a gold currency, and others a silver currency. It appears to me that this ought to be more easy to bring about, and more satisfactory if brought about than bimetallism. For provided that all countries which were not circumstanced so as to use a purely gold currency, and that is nearly every country but England, were to adopt a silvery currency, the object of the bimetallists would be attained *viz*, the arrest of the further appreciation of gold. It seems however, to be the conclusion of an increasing number of eminent financiers, that bimetallism is the system of currrency which would best suit international trade. That is the point to be arrived at: the system which will impartially arbitrate the exchange in the seaborne traffic of the world.

The attitude of England towards bimetallism was very neatly defined by Mr. Balfour, in his speech in the Mansion House, when he said: "We have boasted, we have claimed for ourselves that we lead the van of commerce because we are the great upholders of a single gold standard, and yet there is not a man in the city of London, I venture to say not a single man, who would not look with horror and with apprehension at every country following so good an exmple." It seems to be a remarkable contradiction for a country which recognises and practices free trade in all parts of the world, to oppose a free trade in the exchange medium by which such commerce is conducted. For example with open mints of India, England was free to send as much silver as she liked to India, but India could never send it back again, and it amounted to this, that England had always to receive payment in gold which was always appreciating, and India had to receive payment in silver, which was always depreciating. Those who have benefitted by this unequal bargain are not the masses of England, or even a large minority of the population, but a select few known as gold-bugs, whose well trained and exceedingly acute intellects have grasped the situation, and gathered to themselves a harvest, around which national obtuseness wreaths, garlands of laurel heedless of the poverty which an oligarchy of wealth produces.

In reading the reports of the debate in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Belfour alluded to the closing of the Indian mints, and the proposal to introduce a gold standard into India as a "financial crime," I gather that the honourable gentleman expressly excluded the Government of India from the responsability of such criminality.

It is not quite clear whom he charges with the crime, but presumably it is all those whose wealth and influence have resisted the yearly recurring appeals of the Government of India to the Home Government, to save the finances of India from complete breakdown, and the inference is that, any other remedy but bimetallism is a financial crime.

However, we may read Mr. Balfour's utterances, we cannot help feeling that his sympathies are with India and the Indian administration, and his criticism of the late change in the Indian currency laws is far preferable to the unctuous and cynical defence offered by Sir William Harcourt, amounting to this: "Poor old India, good old India! give her a cold potato and let her go." From the course since adopted by the Secretary of State, it may be inferred that, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was as sincere and thorough in sympathy with, and in support of the Government of India's action as Gladstonians generally are!

There is always a transformation scene ready if the popular taste veers round.

Returning to our sheep, our poor gamboling sheep, which are always ready to be fleeced, there is decidedly a pause in life's pleasures. Markets have been at a standstill, and traders one and all are finding it difficult to cover office expenses. The ubiquitous broker wears out his gharry wheels grinding over that curse of modern civilisation, the tramcar rails, vainly seeking compensation in the way of brokerage. But stones are our bread, and iron rails are our consolation.

Exchange has, of course, been the central and stagnating point. Bricks, it is said, cannot be made without straw (this is doubtful, but it is good enough as an allegory) and bills cannot be made without exports. Up to the day antecedent to the usual allotment day for Council bills, there was almost nothing doing but whether from the strong opinion everywhere expressed as to

WRITERS AND READERS.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS, son of the Duc de Chartres, while he was in London recently made arrangements with Messrs. Chapman and Hall for the publication in English of his account of his travels in Siam and Tongking. There will be numerous full-page illustrations from photographs taken by the Prince and the book, which is to be published in one volume, and is now in the press, will probably be issued in November. A title has not yet been decided upon.

Messrs. Champman and Hall will also publish three books. The first is a work of travel in the East by Mr. John Brinton, entitled "A Tour in Palestine and Syria." Mr. Robert Kempt is the author of "Convivial Caledonia," which deals with the inns and taverns of Scotland, and some famous people who have frequented them. "Our Ocean Railways," by Mr. A. J. Macdonald, will contain in its 300 pages an account of the rise, progress, and development of ocean steam navigation, with illustrations.

Among the biographies of eminent persons which Messrs. Macmillan are preparing for early publication are those of Chatham, by Mr. John Morley, M.P., Sir John Moore, by Colonel Maurice; Simon de Montfort, by Mr. G. W. Frothers; and Cardinal Manning, by Mr. E. S. Purcell. The latter will be in two volumes, and will contain portraits of him at different periods of his life.

It is intended by Messrs. Mathews and Lane that the recently published "Daphnis and Chloe" shall be the first of a series of books issued under the direct supervision of the artists, Messrs. Charles Ricketts and Messrs. Charles Shannon. The second volume, which it is hoped will be published this year, will be "Hero and Leander," by Marlowe and Chapman, and of this only 150 copies will be printed. The Voiage and Travaille of Sir John Maundevile" will follow, and this will have thirty illustrations engraved on wood, and will be published at three guineas net.

Messrs. Mathews and Lane will also issue shortly a volume of poems by Mr. Francis Thompson. Two or three of the pieces about to be published were shown by a friend (Mr. Coventry Patmore, we believe) to Browning just before his death, and his opinion of them was expressed thus in a letter dated from Asolo, Oct. 7, 1889:—"The verse is, indeed, remarkable, even without the particulars concerning its author. It is altogether extraordinary that a young man so naturally gifted should need incitement to do justice to his conspicuous ability. Pray assure him, if he care to know it, that I shall have a confident expectation of his success."

Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston have just issued a series of illustrations of the flags and arms of the United Kingdom, which is likely to meet with wide approval. It consists of four glazed sheets intended for suspension upon walls, and representing (1) national flags of England, Scotland, and Ireland, (2) the Royal Standard of the United Kingdom, (3) royal arms, supporters, badges, &c.; and (4), the royal arms of England and Great Britain. The figures represented upon each of these are, of course, familiar enough, but a knowledge of their meaning or history is probably not to be met with outside heraldic circles, and the brief explanatory notes appended to each sheet therefore make this a very interesting publication and one which supplies a great want.

The same publishers, however, are not in a hurry to complete their series of "Illustrated Histories of the Scottish Regiment." Out of the seventeen volumes that have been promised, only two have as yet appeared—those on the Black Watch and the Royal Scots Greys. A third book—the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (79th Foot)—will be published next month. The text of these histories is from the skilled pen of Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Groves, and the coloured plates by Mr. Harry Payne are effectively printed by the publishers, whose reputation in this class of work stands deservedly so high, as their atlases have abundantly proved.

It is expected that the stock of the late James Stillie, bookseller, Edinburgh, will shortly be brought to the hammer. As the deceased was a book collector as well as a book retailer, and was reputed to be very reluctant to part under any circumstance with any literary curio of which he had become possessed, it is anticipated that, when his effects are catalogued, many quaint volumes will figure in the list, which may attract the attention of eager bibliophiles. Mr. Stillie, who was ordinarily very reticent in respect of a statement of his belongings, was said to own a very valuable set of Scotch historical manuscripts.

Despite the fact that Walton's "Compleat Angler" and the treatise of his friend Cotton on fly-fishing have constituted a recognised standard work for over two centuries, it must not be forgotten that there were earlier important writers who discoursed on the "gentle craft." The use of the rod and line for fishing appears in England to have become generally popular about the period of the Reformation. The first work on the subject seems to have been published in small folio by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496, and is entitled, "The Treatyse of Fysshynge with an Angle."

This compilation is said to be the work of Dame Juliana Berners, prioress of a nunnery near St. Albans. Many editions of this work, with amplifications, were afterwards published. The next book of importance was that written by Macall in 1590, which is headed "A Book of Fishynge with Hookes and Line." A paper treating intelligently of the same theme appears in "Certaine Experiments Concerning Fishe and Fruite, by F. Taverner, 1600." In 1613 was published "The Secrets of Angling, teaching the Choycest Tooles, Baytes, and Seasons for the taking of any Fyshe, in Pond or River." This book contains verses which are quoted by Walton. Anonymously, in 1614, was produced "The Pleasures of Princes; or Good Man's Recreation, containing a General Discourse of Fishing with the Angle," and a little later the same subject is discoursed upon in Gervase Markham's "Countrey Contentments." Walton's "Compleat Angler" first appeared, of course, in 1653.

Some impressions of Scottish life and character produced upon Mr. Bret Harte during his term of office as American Consul in Glasgow are woven into a tale he has on hand at present. One of the few novels wherein Mr. Bret Harte has abandoned the field he has made peculiarly his own, it will be read with special interest. During his residence in the industrial capital of Scotland he was greatly esteemed by the citizens, though certain local magnates could scarcely comprehend his objection to being "lionised."

One result of the popularity of Mr. J. M. Barrie's works has been to attract large numbers of summer visitors to Kirriemuir, his native town, and the original of "Thrums," which has just been elevated to the dignity of special mention in the excursion bills of certain railway companies. The little borough is decidedly picturesque; and the market-place with the townhall in the centre, and the narrow "roods" branching in various directions, at once suggests a theatrical set scene. Mr. Barrie is at present in Kirriemuir, where his home is nearly opposite the famous "window in Thrums," finishing a novel which will appear in the first instance in an American magazine.

Dr. Burney Yeo's "Manual of Medical Treatment" will be published in a few weeks. Though written primarily, for the use of practitioners it cannot fail to possess great value for the general public, seeing that it is marked throughout by the author's strong common-sense, and that technical terms are surprisingly few. The manual is neither so discursive as Dujardin-Beaumetz "Lecons de Clinique Therapeutique," nor so encyclopædic as Hare's "System of Practical Therapeutics," but strikes just the happy medium in style size, and price. Dr. Yeo has based it partly upon his general experience, partly upon the clinical lectures he has delivered to his classes at King's College Hospital, and partly upon facts and observations gathered during the time that he was one of the physicians to the Brompton Hospital. He has dedicated the work to his friends and pupils among past and present students at King's College Hospital.

At the time of his lamented death Mr. Thomas Archer was engaged upon the "Story of the Whitefriars Club," which, at the request of the members, he had undertaken to write. The club will miss him sorely. It is not too much to say that he was their right-hand man. There was no after-dinner speaker like "Tom" Archer, as he was affectionately styled. Though his speeches were always unassuming, they were noted for their pleasant literary flavour, their gentle, genial humour. He was endeared to every member by his inborn courtesy and kindliness of disposition. Only once perhaps was he greatly moved in speaking, and that was at one of the annual dinners, when he resented strongly and justly some criticism which Sir Somers Vine had been pleased to pass upon literary Bohemians, of whom Archer was proud to be reckoned one. He loved London, and was hardly ever happy away from it.

There was one institution in which Mr. Archer was keenly interested. He was, on his mother's side, we believe, of Huguenot descent, and had been for many years a director of the French Hospital in Victoria-park-road—Francois Hopital des Pauvres Protestants. Those who have been privileged to dine with the court of directors could not fail to observe Mr. Archer's devotion to the welfare of the inmates during the pre-prandial tour of inspection. He knew them all, and had a friendly word and shake of the hand for each.

NOTICES.

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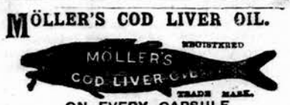

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With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle" of Cod Liver Oil is in the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

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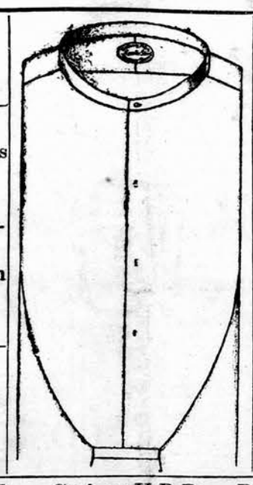

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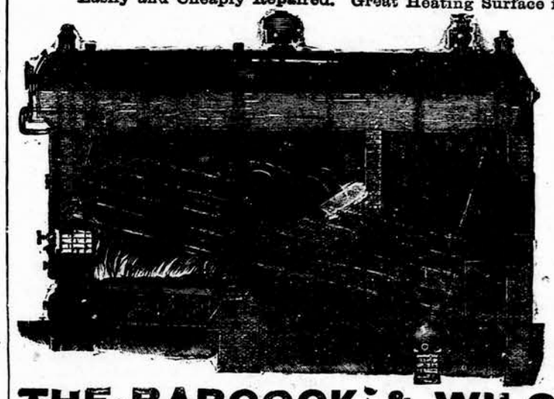

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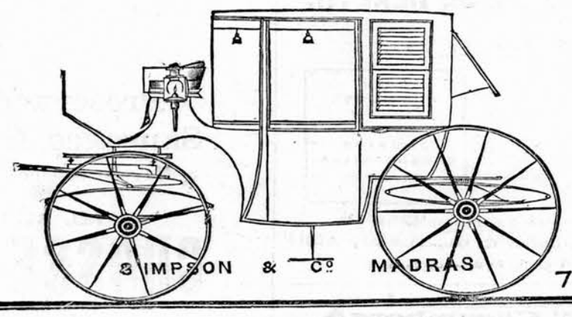

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